The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,400.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
—— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
—— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
—— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Galle	14
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	22
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Tuticorin	12	,, False Point	25
,, Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAST, Captain Callander, arrived from Moulmain with a Timber Cargo, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us and to send off boats at once for the Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 4th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain Geo. Hyde, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 3rd proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
29th November 1869.

STEAM SHIP NEERA having arrived with CARGO ex ISIS 16th October, and MEMPHIS 23rd October, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

Bombay, 30th November 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship SOLWAY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

SKY RACES, 1870.—A MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 2nd December, at 4 P.M. Gentlemen are requested to attend.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—TO LET, from TO-MORROW the 1st December, HOUSES Nos. 5 and 31, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45 and 50 respectively.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th November 1869.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between ARTHUR CREWLEY THORNHILL, ABDOOL TYEB SOOLAMONJEE, and WILLIAM PYM, under the name and title of THORNHILL and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, CEASED, as far as regards the said A. C. Thornhill, on the 30th April 1868, and was finally dissolved between the said A. T. Soolamonjee and W. Pym, by efflux of time and mutual consent, on this date.

A. T. SOOLAMONJEE.
WILLIAM PYM.

30th November 1869.

WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING.—As we shall on THIS DAY close our business in Bombay, we beg to recommend to our Customers, who may require repairs to their Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c., Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, who has been for many years in our employ, and who had commenced business at No. 6, Forbes Street, Fort, next door to John Mahomed. He is very clever and trustworthy.

THORNHILL & Co.

30th November 1869.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Rosselet and Co.

Uncarbonized and indestructible pens, straight key-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines [only 1 rupee each], 6 barrelled watch-keys to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners [for two annas], air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whisps, straws blacking, corks, silver, glass, tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual salts, spring rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys [self acting], dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, mats, rugs and salvers, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A speciality made of this article.

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, wheezers, scrapers, graters, sharpeners, strainers, drainers, holders, cleaners, turners, burners. A few relics of American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, pisan nuts, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES, and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

WANTED, a SODA WATER MACHINE, in perfect order. Apply to No. 201, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, from THREE to FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES. Security Good.—Apply to No. 11, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, one large size HYDRAULIC PRESS, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE up to 30th November 1869.

Adams, C
Amidass Manjee
Alloo Ebram
Achelasur Purmanund
Anundrao Ragoonathjee
Aderjee Jewanjee
Brown, J
Burke, J C
Browne, M, Mrs
Bhicajee Dhunjeebhoy
Byramjee Nusserwanjee
Bhugwanjee V
Bick, W F
Barke, Mrs
Buldevdass H
Bhicajee Cowasjee
Bhanjee Bhoja
Brodie, J L
Bhugoobhoy Pranvullubdass
Byramjee Sorabjee
Chollett, C
Canjee Vussunjee
Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Charbut, E, Mrs
Curran, P
Crabbie, J & Co
Camons, J
Cursetjee Bajunjee
Cowasjee Byramjee Colah
Crustnarao Narayen
Duka, T
D'Mello, H F
Doongursey Nursey
Dhunjeebhai, Mrs
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Billimoria
Damodhur Jugjeevun
Damodhur Gordhundass
Dawdon, Captain
Dadabhoy Cowasjee,
Dale, R
Dossabhoy Dinshaw
Dadabhoy Rustomjee
Dadabhoy Pestonjee
Eduljee & Co
Executors of Sett Dadabhai Maneckjee Wacha's Will
Eduljee Cursetjee
Eduljee Nusserwanjee & Co
Eduljee Ardesur Spencer
Eduljee Sorabjee
Fretwell, V
Framjee Eduljee
Fernandes, A P
Ferreira E
Fonsworth, H T
Framjee Eduljee
Finton, J L
Govind Megjee
Grady, C
Gumpert, R
Govindjee Dhurumsee
Ghellashaw Munoredass
Griffe, Miss
Goolam Hossain Abdoolally
Graig, J
Hook, J
Hayward, J
Huthwaite, M, Captain
Hurgovundhas Bhoja
Hurgovund Goolalchund
Harris, G
Hurree Soonderjee
Jaichund Jewa
Joota Tricumjee
Jackson, R
Jehangeer Pestonjee
Khursedjee Pestonjee
Luiz, A C, Mrs
Low, J, Mrs
Limjee Jumsetjee
Morarjee Huruckjee
Merwanjee & Co
Meerja Baker
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
Maneckjee Dosabhoy
Macoonn, M D
Moolchund R
Mooljee Nusserwanjee & Co
Madow Rao Canoba
Murzello, P J
Meekintach, Dr.
Manuckchund Jugjeevun
Manuckchund Bharmul & Co
Nixon, R
Nusserwanjee & Co
Narayen Dhonda
Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy
Nusserwanjee Goostadjee
Ooka Nanjee
Pestonjee Bazonjee & Co
Purshotum Sadasew
Purshotum Madhowdass
Penny, C
Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy
Pairaz Champsee
Pranjeevundass Vagjee
Peakur, W, Mrs
Purshotumdass Sham Senoy
Rodgers, W
Randall, C, Mrs
Ragoonath Gunesh Kurkur
Reade, S A
Ramjee Samjee
Rustomjee Cursetjee
Ramchundra, F
Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy
Smith
Stewart, D D
Sorabjee Dosabhoy Subadar
Sambhoolal Girdhurlal
Scott Nicol & Co.
Seveling Baba
Scanlan, J
Turner, John
Toolseedass Vrijdass
Tyabally Jafferally
The Agents Church of England Assurance Institution
Vrujbhookundass Naterdass
William, F W
Yamein, H B H H

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,
For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. A. CARVALHO is AUTHORIZED to SIGN for ME per procuration from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1869. FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY
(Limited.)
Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).
Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"
6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises. MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

TENDER for LANDING COAL.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, invites TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL from ships in the Harbour to the Gas Works at Chinchpoogly during the year 1870. The Specification can be seen, and all information obtained, at the Office, 1 Church Lane, Fort. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Landing Coal," to be addressed to the undersigned, and sent in at or before noon of the 10th December. The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

C. GAUDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, from parties willing to undertake the work of constructing drains to carry off waste water from the Wells on the west side of the Warrant Officers' Quarters on the Esplanade.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about one hundred and thirty-seven Native CONVICTS, with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard, and one subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Master of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Master of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th November 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estates of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJIVANDASS TOOLSIDASS, lately trading under the name of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and also in the name of Purshotumdass Heerachund.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Traders, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Pranjivandass Toolsidass; the Affidavit of Michael Rozario De Quadros, made on the Twenty-sixth day of November One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and his Certificate thereto annexed, and the Notices referred to in the said Affidavit; and on hearing Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, Solicitor for the said traders, I do order that the said Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Pranjivundass Toolsidass be respectively discharged under the provisions contained in Sections twenty-three and twenty-four of Act XXVIII. of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on the Eleventh day of December next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and further, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Sumachar."—Dated this 27th day of November 1869.

C. SARGENT.

SHAMRAO PANDURUNG,
Attorney for the abovenamed Traders.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves.

A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

			Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	Qts. ,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,, 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, BRAUNBERGER	,, 25 0	...
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 42 0	17 0
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 26 0	14 0
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,, 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	,, 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	,, 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale,	Black capsule		Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule		,, 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule		,, 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica,	1st quality	Do.	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom,	1st quality	Do.	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish		Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch		Do.	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		Do.	,, 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	,, 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	,,	17
,, MOUTON	,,	15
,, LARMONT	,,	15
,, St. JULIEN	,,	10
CHABLIS	,,	17
BARSAC	,,	17
WHISKEY, Irish	,,	10
,, Scotch	,,	18
CURACAO	,,	15
MARASCHINO	,,	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	,,	24
,, ,,	Per 2 dozen pints	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

29th November, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	,,	4 ,,	,, 12	,,
1864 Mouton d'Armailhacq	,,	1 ,,	,, 15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafitte	,,	1 ,,	,, 25	,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,,	1 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. 10 ,,	,,	1 ,,	,, 30	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,,	2 ,,	,, 18	,,
Do. red ,,	,,	2 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. Amontillado	,,	2 ,,	,, 26	,,
Robertson's blue seal	,,	1 ,,	,, 16	,,

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux ,,	Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac ,,	Do.	,, 16	,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at .... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ... ,, 16 ,,

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

LIGHT and AIRY ROOMS on second and third Floors of No. 1 Church Lane, Fort, TO BE LET, suitable for Residence or Offices. Apply to Bombay Gas Company, Limited, at above address.

TO LET, Furnished, one of the BEST ROOMS in Grant Buildings. Apply 3001, office of this Paper.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White	Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	40 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim,	Vintage 1863	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach	ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg,	Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen	ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,
DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.
Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.
Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 120 each.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS.
Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY. 24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 116s.	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	,,
BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s.	,,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL
AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1869.

Mr. DAVE CARSON,

In once more presenting himself and his Troupe to the Bombay Public, previous to his departure for Europe, begs to assert that nothing shall be wanting to secure to his Patrons comfort, convenience, and amusement during the stay of the Company in this city. He further pledges himself that these shall be the most

VARIED AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENTS
Ever witnessed in
BOMBAY.

During the Season special nights will be devoted to

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
And other Nights entirely to the
DRAMA,
When will be produced
SPARKLING COMEDIES AND POPULAR PLAYS.

The Company consists of the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Mr. H. Richardson
Mr. W. Burton
Mr. S. Herberte
Mr. W. South
Mr. O. Deering
Signor Zelman
Mons. Semeladis
Mr. Dave Carson
Mr. E. D. Haygarth
Mr. F. H. Pollock
Mrs. Dave Carson
Mrs. H. Richardson
Miss Waddy Deering
Miss Fanny Wiseman

For the first time in Bombay,
Byron's Glorious Burlesque of the
BABES IN THE WOOD.
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
As Sir Rowland Macassar;
Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH and Miss FANNY WISEMAN
As
THOSE "BLESSED BABBIES;"
Mr. H. RICHARDSON
In his unapproachable Burlesque rendition of
MISS JONES,
THE NURSERY GOVERNESS;
DAVE CARSON
As
"THE FIRST ROBBER;"
Not in any way the cause of the
"DEFICIT" (TWO MILLIONS!!!)

PROGRAMME.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

Part First.

Overture (original) dedicated to the Albert Life Assurance	Full Band.
Opening Chorus, "Clear the Track"	Company.
There's a letter in the candle	Mr. S. Herberte.
Mammy, don't you hear the baby cry?	Mr. O. Deering.
Who is it lying beneath the Broad Palm!	Mr. W. Burton.
Dinah Crow	Dave Carson.
Just before the Battle, Mother	Mr. S. Herberte.

Part first will conclude with the original and descriptive song, entitled

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,
(Dedicated to the "Saturday Review,")
By
DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

Part Second.

BALLAD ....."Hark, I hear an angel sing."
Mr. S. HERBERTE.
VALSE ....."Perché Non Vieni Ancora."
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.
FANTAISIE [illegible] ....."Le Cieux."
Mons. SEMELADIS.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The evening's entertainment will terminate with Byron's Glorious and original Burlesque, derived partly from the Ballad, partly from the Drama, and very considerably from Original Sources, entitled,

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

Sir Rowland Macassar (the remorseless "Uncle," in whose care his elder Brother has left his pledge)	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Sir Roderick } (youths of good presence	Mr. Deering.
Sir Rupert } but inferior parts)	Mr. Cooke.
Tommy } (Sir Rowland's Nephew and Niece, very dreadful children indeed)	Mr. F. D. Haygarth.
Sally }	Miss Fanny Wiseman.
Smith (the first ruffian—a mysterious creature, who eventually proves to be by no means so black as he is painted.)	Mr. Dave Carson.
Brown (the second ruffian—a villain of a deeper dye)	Mr. W. South.
The Family Physician	Mr. C. Cull.
Lady Macassar (Sir Rowland's aider, and a-better-half, who, although she allows him no will of his own, assists him in appropriating his brother's)	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Miss Jones (Nursery Governess)	Mr. H. Richardson.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.

Scene I.—Courtyard of Macassar Hall.

Opportune appearance of "The Early Village Cock"—Bachelor regrets on the part of Sir Rowland, and harrowing interview with the stern Lady M., who introduces her black arts and her blackguards.

THE COMPACT!

Scene II.—School-room at Macassar Hall.

Miss Jones's situation no sinecure, and no sign o' cure for it—A resolution in a small way—The Babes ordered away for change of heir.

Scene III.—The Wood.

An interview between Smith and Thomas, which may perhaps be looked on as a plagiarism from King John, but, n'importe—The second Ruffian offers a compromise, which is rejected—Dissolution of partnership—Smith takes his steel, and Brown gets his gruel—Dreadful combat, and die-r results.

Scene IV.—Chamber in Macassar Hall.

The Haunted Uncle—First Ruffian intends being communicative to the audience, but, thinking better of it, isn't—Lady Macassar having "supped full of horrors," suffers from the midnight consequence of that injudicious meal.

Scene V.—Another part of the Wood.

In which re-morse may be gathered from Rowland's tone—The Babes literally in and "up a tree"—Sir Rowland's vulture-like disposition changed to that of dove by a successful Coup—Unexpected appearance of "Big Brother Bill"—General reconciliation.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	4
Upper Circle	3
Pit	1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 o'clock.

Stage Manager	Mr. H. RICHARDSON.
Acting Manager and Treasurer	Mr. W. BURTON.
Musical Director	SIGNOR ZELMAN.

NEXT PERFORMANCE
ON
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1869,
On which occasion
A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME
Will be presented.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

NOTICES.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product of the
BEST GRAPE-WINE
from the
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticus and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the name of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.
(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	24
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

CHAMPAGNE.
(JULES MUMM'S.)

Particular attention is requested to the name of JULES MUMM. This splendid brand, admitted by all real connoisseurs to be unequalled by any Champagne imported into India, is sold for Cash only at the following prices:—

One case of one dozen Quarts	Rs. 34
One case of two dozen Pints	,, 36

Other eminent French Brands, in Original Cases, are supplied at the lowest possible prices, leaving a merely marginal profit, for cash purchasers only.

PERRIER JOUET'S.
GIESLER'S.
MOET and CHANDON'S.
KLASEREI'S "LA PRINCESSE,"
(eminently a Lady's Wine,)
VEUVE CLICQUOT,

And others, all of which are imported in the

ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES,

as bottled by the vineyard owners, whose world-known names are the best guarantee of the purity and excellence of these glorious Wines of the Champagne country of France, and whose extensive cellars are truly reserve stocks of any and of every buyer who may choose to take large quantities. It may be added that the growers do not sell their best wines unless bottled by themselves, the bottles bearing their brands.

SOUNDY & Co. do not import the Brands of London Bottlers of Brandy, nor of Champagne, nor of Clarets; S. & Co.'s wines are received direct from the growers, without the intervention of any third party, and consequently the brands can be guaranteed as

GENUINE CHAMPAGNES IN ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES.

N. B. Particular notice should be taken of the Brands on the extracted Corks.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

SOUNDY and Co., Bombay.

LONDON PRICES,
With lowest importation charges only.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED WARE.

THE CARLTON CLUB SIDE DISH, OR BREAKFAST DISH, OR CURRY DISH,

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in Four Pieces; the set of Four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure.

In per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two, forming 8 Dishes.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375 per set of four.

(Various Patterns to suit the Side Dishes.)

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c.,
TWO PATTERNS,
Plain and Fluted.

FIRST or LARGE SIZE.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c., each Rs. 2-4.

SECOND or MEDIUM SIZE.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., each Rs. 1-12.

THIRD or SMALL SIZE.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., each Rs. 1-0.

CRUET STANDS,
Of beautiful design and workmanship.

Hall-marked Silver tops and of the best Cut Glass, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90 each.

An excellent and serviceable 6 Bottle Cruet is supplied for Rs. 25.

SPOONS AND FORKS.
(THREE PATTERNS ARE KEPT IN STOCK.)
PLAIN PATTERN, LILY PATTERN, KING'S PATTERN.

These articles are of first-class manufacture and are sold at the lowest cash price.

Complete Half set of PLAIN	Rs. 75
Complete Half set of LILY	100
Complete Half set of KING'S	115

The above are richly silvered on best German Silver, and are highly recommended. Inferior sets at lower rates.

BUTTER POTS,
With Strainer.
Elegant Patterns, from Rs. 16 each.

ROUND SALVERS,
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 32 each.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP, AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.

In Hard White Metal, Electro-silvered	Rs. 14
Also in Pure Silver, Hall Marked	120
Also in German Silver, Plated Richly	30

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.
Each set handsomely fitted in a Mahogany Case.
The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks, from Rs. 40.

TANKARDS AND DRINKING CUPS,
RICHLY SILVERED, and the INSIDE ELECTRO-GILT.
From Rs. 25 each.

PATENT CUTLERY.
A considerable reduction has been made in the price of this unequalled cutlery.
The complete set, Rs. 49-12.

RICHLY SILVERED TEA & COFFEE SETS.
TEA POT, COFFEE POT, CREAM EWER,
SUGAR BASIN.
From Rs. 90 the set.

UNIVERSAL BINOCULAR,
WITH THREE TRANSPOSING LENSES.
The best manufactured, Rs. 60.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany.

From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS,
of every kind,
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

CHURCH HARMONIUM.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state for general information, and in answer to numerous enquiries from different stations, that the Harmonium most suitable for Sacred Music purposes is No. 7 in their list, with 18 stops and Venetian Swell.

Cash Price, Rs. 450.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull and depressed. Colabas and Mazagons closed at Rs. 1,720 and 1,300, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	63½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	207½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,225	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	190
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,260
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	330

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	1,000	all	93½do.	Do. New	550
500	1,280	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,000	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,100
1000	5,000	2,000	160 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all		Broach Mills	245
300	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1,975
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
9,800	2,500	all		Oriental	1,250
600	2,500	2,300		Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	265

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	52
25	13½		Do. China	5½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to ½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 14/16d. to 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 203
Bar Silver	„ 106-1
Gold Leaf	„ 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16
Australian Gold	„ 196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113
Five per cent.	108¾
Four per cent.	94¼
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nominal
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	103¾

CALCUTTA.—25TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—About Rs 30,000 of 5½ per cents were purchased at Rs 112-10. The transactions in 4 and 5 per cents of 1856-57, were only for small amounts; the former at Rs 94-0 or 6 discount and the latter at Rs 108-4.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending the 23rd Nov., compared with the return for the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.					
G. Try. Balance at Hd. Office Rs.	10,63,743	8	0	increase.
„ „ Branches „	2,59,794	9	1	decrease.
Other Deposits „	1,54,404	0	6	increase.
Bank Post Bills „	1,94,213	6	8	decrease.
ASSETS.					
Government Securities Rs.	76,800	0	0	decrease
Loans on Govt. Securities „	25,700	0	0	decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do. „	13,89,554	4	7	decrease.
Mercantile Bills Discounted „	15,763	6	10	increase.
Bals. with other Banks „	1,34,059	9	6	increase.
Cash &c. at Head Office „	12,60,052	14	4	increase.
Do. do. Branches „	7,60,601	13	0	increase.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Baigrie, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, on duty, from Poona.

Pinkerton, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Selby, Ensign, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Jullundur.

Kennedy, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to Nagpore.

Baigrie, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, on duty, to Poona.

Montgomery, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Deolalee.

Hilson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, on duty, to Allahabad.

Stevens, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 29th November, 1869.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Nov. 1869 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the under-mentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Friday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.)

On Wednesday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Friday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Monday, the 13th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Friday, the 17th, Ordnance Department.

On Monday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Tuesday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Suez, Nov. 14.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitt	Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	H. M.'s Lord Elphinstone (s)	Carpendale	Beypore.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	Sir John Lawrence	Stabb	Colombo.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of November 25th has the following:—

ARRIVAL—Barque Pericles, [A], L Snow, Liverpool 16th July. Particulars of vessels previously announced.—Ship Saint Hilda, [B], Moore, London 30th June; and Barque Reine Pomare, [F], Bormean, Pondicherry 31st October.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Mooltan, and Ship British Monarch.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Dec. 4	Saturday	Dec. 18
„	„ 11	„	„ 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 10th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Dec. 10	Friday	Dec. 24

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday .... Dec. 24

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.	Hamilton Maxwel, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson.	James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes .... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class .... „ 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes .... „ 10 „
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music .... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be prnted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MCDONALD—November 30th, at Byculla, the wife of James McDonald, Esq., Head Master Bombay Scottish Education Society Schools, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SLATER—CLOUGH—November 30th, at St. Stephen's, Bandora, by the Rev. Ward Maule, John Slater, Esq., P. and O. Co., Bombay, to Jane Court, second daughter of the late Francis Clough, Esq.—No cards.

DEATH.

GALE—November 29th, at Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, of typhoid fever, Mr. John Gale, second son of Mr. Charles Gale, Newark, and Assistant Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay, aged 25 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LAMBERT—November 25th, at Bankipore, the wife of John Lambert, Esq., of a daughter.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

ROBINSON—November 16th, at Hissar, Mrs. Napier D. Robinson, of a daughter.

VANDER GUCHT—November 18th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain T. E. Vander Gucht, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

RICE—November 18th, at Dehra Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain H. C. P. Rice, 2nd in Command, 1st Sikh Infantry, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869.

AFTER all the rumours to the contrary it appears to be tolerably certain that the captain of Her Majesty's ship Galatea will visit India and sojourn in the land for a considerable time. At the risk of being regarded as disloyal we must again publicly express our conviction that the Imperial Government made a great mistake in policy when it sanctioned the project, and that not only no benefit, but positive evil, will result from its accomplishment. If the Duke of Edinburgh wished to visit India, why did he not come by a P. and O. steamer as a private English gentleman? It is surely setting a bad example to the captains of Her Majesty's Navy when one of their comrades is permitted to make a long cruise ashore, and to transform himself suddenly from a sailor into a Royal Prince. We shall hear next that the order which prevents a man-of-war from leaving a port without her commanding officer has been abrogated in the Duke's favour. But this is a very small item in the list of inflictions. Consider the absolute waste of private and public money which will ensue; the extra outlay that will fall on the European and Native community; the debts that will be incurred—debts that may be felt over a life-time. This has been a year of distress; we have had scarcity, if not famine, in many places; the Supreme Government has exhibited itself to the world in the attitude of manly repentance for past extravagance, and has vowed it will never out-run the constable again. New taxes have been imposed; the poor people of Madras and Bombay will have to pay extra for their salt; and all gentlemen in Government employ, as well as those who are not, will have their salaries "cut" under the style and title of income-tax. Economy is to be the order of the day. Numbers of officers are to be deprived of their appointments, and works are arrested in all directions. We are not now disputing the wisdom of the measures adopted to remedy the blunders and recklessness of successive Governments. We are stating facts which illustrate the condition of India. And it is at this moment, when the Government is supposed to be straining every official nerve to eradicate the errors which have been committed, when trade is dull, when large tracts are only recovering from famine, when all are mulcted, whether their means be scanty or ample, that a great extra expense is to be thrown on the community, an outlay that will produce no good whatever. Moreover, the public time will be also wasted, and wasted at a period when there is so much work to be done. Governors are torn from their presidencies; the Viceroy, forsooth, must be surrounded by a Court; and public business, rarely transacted with anything that can even by courtesy be called celerity—witness the Elphinstone negotiation, dragged on for six months—is to be seriously neglected, in order to fête a sea captain, who is the son of our Queen, but whose future place in politics will be that of a German Duke, subject to Bismark and King William I. If Prince Alfred were likely to be King of England, and if, in that capacity, it could be supposed that he would have power to influence the fortunes of India, except in the way of patronage, then there might be some faint excuse for this unnecessary display of loyalty. But, humanly speaking, his destiny is to be the head of a small State whose lot is cast in with that of the North German Confederation, and when his uncle dies, he will cease to have any direct relations with England or with India. Why should this country, at very great expense in time and money, find amusement for the future Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha? Will somebody be good enough to state a few reasons for a transaction which many seem to take for granted? His presence here may help to favour Court intrigues for places and honours at home, we do not say that it will; but it can do nothing whatever for the benefit of India.

Besides, this country is peculiarly situated. It should be the policy of the Government to preserve the idea that the Viceroy is what his title implies. All appeals, however indirect, from the Indian Government to the Home Government, except on very large questions of policy, should be discouraged and kept at bay. But does any one suppose that the bringing of a young man, politically powerless, into the midst of the land with great state and ceremonial, will not weaken the authority of the Viceroy before the Native community? Is it reasonable, or not, to think that Native Chiefs will strive to secure the good offices of the Duke of Edinburgh, and that the genus flunkey will seek to do a little business on the occasion? They will fail, of course, even the flunkies, at least we hope so; but that will not be any compensation for the evil done. Let the Viceroy do what he will, he must appear to play second fiddle so long as the Prince is his guest; and it is in the highest degree impolitic to hold up any one, be he who he may, as more powerful or influential than the Governor-General. Lord Mayo, of course, cannot help himself. It is the Home Government who have sent him this white elephant, and he must make the best of it; but the Home Government has made a great mistake in politics, and upon them public censure should fall.

INSPIRED by their success in Bombay, Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont, we believe, intend to prosecute at Calcutta their zealous enterprise in search of information. We have already explained the exact position of these gentlemen, and have done our best to show that they hold no authority from Parliament or the Crown. They have, in fact, nothing but letters of introduction from the Secretary of State, who, we are told, but whether as Secretary of State or Peer of the realm we are not told, approves of the course they have pursued. We have nothing to say against the enthusiasm which led the gentlemen so far afield, nor do we doubt the purity of their motives. Any Englishman has a right to investigate a public question in the best way he can, whether he be a Member of Parliament, out for a holiday, or a young man on his travels. What we wish to point out now is the extraordinary mode of obtaining information which, it seems, the Secretary of State has sanctioned.

The object of the Abyssinian inquiry was two-fold—to ascertain the truth, and to discover whether the late Government had acted fairly by the House of Commons and the nation. Now this is a serious inquiry. It is one which should be conducted by the order of some authority, to whom the inquirers are responsible. The Select Committee was such an authorized and responsible body; and its proceedings were conducted openly and in due form. The late Government, according to a praiseworthy custom of Parliament, was represented on that Committee, and the evidence produced was subjected, on the spot, to close scrutiny. But what has been going on in Bombay and Poona? Who represented the accused on these occasions? Where is the guarantee for the fairness of the proceedings? We impute no unfairness, but we say that the transactions lacked the forms and the publicity which give weight to inquiries before a properly constituted body. We say nothing of the time and labour expended at the request of the two travelling Members of Parliament in order to satisfy their private estimate of public duty; but we trust that some other Members of Parliament will duly inform themselves of the course pursued by Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont. We trust also that the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff will be requested to state exactly what authority they gave to these gentlemen; and whether the Secretary and Under-Secretary thinks it right to throw extra expense upon the departments here to prepare returns. Some account of this curious innovation ought to be furnished to the Opposition. For it strikes us as very important in a political point of view. Hitherto, no incoming Government has used its official power to aid anybody in fishing out materials on which to frame an indictment against its predecessors. But here we have a reversal of the practice. The Duke of Argyll, we are told, has sanctioned this extra-parliamentary inquisition, has lent his aid to this fishing expedition. Was such a thing ever done before? If the Government thought it important that evidence should be collected in India, why did they not send out a Royal Commission? Why assent to the irregular raid undertaken by Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont? We do not blame *them*. They want to convict somebody, and justify speeches in the House of Commons, and they are solicitous for the public welfare. But we must blame the Home Government because it has assented to an innovation in political life, not consistent with that fair play which has characterized our system. No one will suspect us of any liking for the late Government. We think that they acted meanly and unfairly, not only towards the nation and the House of Commons, but towards the Government of Bombay. But fair play is so priceless a jewel, and the distinction between open and public, and close and secret inquisitions is so vital, that when they are affected we set aside all questions of party. Mr. Disraeli is not a politician whom we admire, but we must give even that gentleman his due; and it is not worth while to injure a noble system in order to hurt anybody.

"THERE have been a good many reports," writes the "Delhi Gazette," "about respecting certain contemplated changes in the distribution of several presidencies and subordinate provinces. Indeed, we know that many officials have been trying to make up their minds what course to pursue, and what dependency to attach themselves to. It was said, Oude and Rohilcund were to be made into a Lieutenant Governorship, and Sind added to the Punjab, and sundry other alterations in the Map of India. We have good reason now to know that all this is mere speculation: nothing whatever is fixed about it, and Collectors and Assistant Magistrates and others need give themselves no concern about what province they shall apply to be transferred to. India, for the present, remains unchanged as she was."

THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

I SEND a line on by one of the passengers to say that it is the Delta and not the Nyanza that goes on to Port Said to-morrow. The former vessel has been chosen on account of its smaller draught of water. I have had an invitation to go in her, and another from Mr. Pender to go in the Hawk, the Telegraph Construction Company's yacht. But, on the whole, I think one stands a better chance of seeing everything that is to be seen by keeping with the main body of guests, and I shall wait patiently to learn to what steamer the providence of the Viceroy consigns me. The news to-day is that there is no doubt about the serious nature of the obstacle found in the canal near Kantara. The Khedive has been down to Ismailia, and instructed Captain McKillop to pilot the Mahroussée through himself, and take soundings every foot of the way, on Tuesday.

We can learn nothing as to the hour at which the Empress will be here. The preparations at the French Consulate are nearly complete; and the *facade* of the building—the finest in the great square—looks very gay with flags and flowers and gilt monograms, while the courtyard within is transformed into a garden of choice plants and trees. A regiment of Egyptian soldiers has just marched past the hotel, the buglers playing at their head in French fashion, and the men—stout, well-built looking fellows—imitating to their best ability the loose gait of the French infantry, and clothed to all appearance, as some one remarked, in the cast-off clothes of French Zouaves.

J. M. M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LOSS OF THE CARNATIC.

LONDON, 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Carnatic opened yesterday.

Lord Chelmsford is seriously ill.

The Russian Press urge the sending of an expedition to Khiva.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Golconda with the outward Indian Mail left Suez for Bombay on the 22nd inst., at 8 A.M., (14 hours after contract time.)

LONDON, 20TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

Consols	93¾.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42.
Chartered „ „	£18.
„ Mercantile Bank shares	£32.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£ 38.
5½ per cent. Govt. Securities	110½.

Others and Exchange on India unaltered.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France £67,250,000.

Total Notes outstanding £78,125,000.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 30TH NOV., 1-30 P.M.

MAIL steamer from China signalled.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

GALLE, 29TH NOV., 2-27 P.M.

THE steamer Geelong has arrived, having left Sydney on the 6th, Melbourne on the 9th, and King George's Sound on the 16th November.

Latest intelligence from New Zealand states that Te Kooti, with one hundred followers, has gone back and entrenched himself where McDonnell attacked him, which looks like a determination to fight it out.

Coffee, moderate demand. Sugar, business extremely light. Metal, market unchanged. Rice, dull. Patna, nominally quoted at £22.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE divisional command at Bangalore, which will fall vacant in January, on the expiration of the period of service of Major-General F. P. Haines, is to be bestowed upon Major-General Henry William Stisted, C.B. It is not yet settled who is to succeed Major-General O'Grady Haly, C.B., nor Major-General Sir J. R. Smyth, K.C.B., both of whom will evacuate their commands at the beginning of next year.

The colonelcy of the 65th Regiment has become vacant by the death of General Robert Bartlett Coles, on the 27th ult. The veteran General, who was upwards of 80 years of age, entered the army in 1803, and served in India under Lord Lake in the latter part of 1804, and the campaigns of 1805 and 1806. On the termination of the war in India he returned to England, and having been promoted to a company he embarked with his regiment for Spain, and served the campaigns of 1808 and 1809 under General Sir John Moore, including the action at Lugo and the memorable retreat to Corunna. He accompanied his regiment on the expedition to the Scheldt in 1809, landed at Walcheren, was present at the siege and surrender of Flushing, and remained with the force on the island until it was evacuated. He joined the army under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula in 1813, was present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, the passage of the Adour, the investment of Bayonne, and the repulse of the sortie. He embarked at Bordeaux for North America in 1814, was present at the passage of the Saranac and the action of Plattsburg. He served in Canada till the latter part of 1826, when he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and has remained since unattached on half-pay. He had received the silver war medal with three clasps for Corunna, Nivelle, and Nive. He was appointed Colonel of the 65th (the 2nd Yorkshire North Riding) Regiment of Foot in July, 1857. His commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, August 20, 1803; Lieut., May 1, 1805; Capt., September 8, 1808; Major, October 24, 1821; Lieut.-Col., September 19, 1826; Col., November 23, 1841; Major-General, November 11, 1851; Lieut.-Gen., October 26, 1858; and Gen., May 31, 1865.

Lieut-Gen. Philip Sandilands, of the Royal Artillery, died on Saturday last at Hythe, aged 79. He entered the army in 1806, and served with the expedition to Walcheren; he also served in the campaign of 1815, and was engaged on the 17th of June with the Horse Artillery in covering the retiring movement from Quatre Bras, and on the 18th of June was present at the Battle of Waterloo. He had been on full pay as Lieut-Colonel of the Royal Artillery some years. His commissions bore date as follows:—Second Lieut., Oct. 4, 1806; Lieut., Feb. 1, 1808; Captain, July 29, 1825; Major, June 28, 1838; Lieut.-Colonel, April 1, 1846; Col., June 20, 1854; Major-General, Oct. 26, 1858; and Lieut.-General, August 24, 1866.

By the death of General Coles, Lieut.-General W. Beckwith, K.H., will be promoted to the rank of General, Major-General C. W. M. Baldero, C. B. to the rank of Lieutenant-General, Colonel Farren, C. B., to the rank of Major-General, Major G. L. Carmichael, 95th Foot, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain W. W. Cuban, 49th Foot, to the rank of Major in the Army. On promotion Colonel Farren must relinquish the command at Colchester, but probably he will be allowed to continue his present duties until the end of the year. The command at the Mauritius has not yet been filled up, and it is extremely doubtful to what Colonel it will be given.

Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, C. B., is to succeed Colonel the Hon'ble H. H. Clifford as Deputy Quartermaster General at the Horse Guards: the latter, on resigning his present post, will become aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in lieu of the Hon'ble R. Curzon, lately promoted to the rank of Major-General. It is as yet uncertain upon whom the good conduct pension, vacant by the death of Colonel Montgomery, late 1st Foot, will be bestowed. The colonelcy, vacant by the death of General Coles, will not improbably be given to Major-General Walpole.

As I told you last week, Colonel Johnson, C.B., Royal Artillery, has resigned his appointment as Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. It is very probable, however, that the solicitations of his friends may induce him to reconsider his determination and withdraw his resignation. If he does so, all who have to deal with him will rejoice, and the service will certainly be no loser. If, on the contrary, he persists in quitting his present appointment to return to India he will leave the Horse Guards at the end of the year, and will probably be succeeded by Colonel Roberts.

The issue of medals for the campaign in Abyssinia has been commenced in favour of officers about to proceed abroad. The medal is peculiar, smaller than usual, with the Sovereign's head, crowned and veiled, embossed, and the word Abyssinia in *alto-relievo* around it. The reverse side of the medal bears the name of the recipient engraved within a wreath of laurel. The riband is white with a broad red stripe down the centre.

There seems a probability of the early issue of the long-delayed medal for services in New Zealand. The riband has just been exhibited at the orderly-room of the 1st Battalion 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment at Aldershott. The riband has blue fringe and a red stripe down the centre. The 12th Regiment took part in most of the engagements in New Zealand from 1860 to 1866. The following regiments and corps are entitled to the medal:—1st Battalion 12th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment, 40th, 43rd, 50th, 57th, 65th, 68th, 70th, and detachments of Royal Artillery, Commissariat Staff Corps, Royal Engineers, and Military Train.

A general order has been promulgated by the Adjutant-General of the Forces, stating that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires officers of the army to understand that for the future, except under very special and unforeseen circumstances, an application from officers to retire by the sale of their commissions, once submitted, will be acted upon. This order has been called forth by the fact that very often officers send in applications to retire, obtain leave of absence, and after enjoying themselves for some time come back to the Horse Guards and request permission to be allowed to continue to serve. It is quite certain that this is all wrong, especially in the case of officers who return home from India on the plea of retirement, and it is equally certain that the Horse Guards should never allow any application to retire which has once entered the office to be returned. Notwithstanding the general order, however, so little confidence is felt in the firmness of the Horse Guard officials when powerful or social influence is brought into play, that few believe there will be any result from the order except to render withdrawals of applications impossible in the case of those who have no interest.

It has also been notified in a general order that the following campaigns will form the subject of examination in the military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in July 1870:—

1. The operations in East Prussia and Poland, from December 1806 to June 1807, with the battle of Friedland in detail.

2. The campaign of 1859 in Italy, with the battle of Solferino in detail.

The next examination by the Council of Military Education for admission of candidates for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence at Chelsea Hospital on the 3rd of January next.

The Royal Commission, which was assembled last year to enquire into the whole system of the army, has now closed the first portion of its labours, and has drawn up a report on the system at present in vogue as regards the education of officers, and the alterations it suggests in it. The Commission will continue to sit to enquire into the education of the soldier, and with that view will investigate Army Schools, the Royal Military School at Chelsea, the Hibernian Institution and Recreation Rooms. These subjects are not touched upon in the present report, which deals exclusively with the officer either before or after obtaining his commission. As a preliminary, and as the road to all improvement, the Commission strongly recommends the abolition of the existing Council of Military Education and the concentration of its duties in the hands of one responsible officer who is to be styled the Director General of Military Education. To relieve this officer of some of the duties which at present devolve upon the Council, it is proposed that the examinations for admission to Sandhurst and Woolwich, and also those for direct commissions shall be conducted, not by any military board, but by the Civil Service Commissioners. To this there can be no possible objection, and by its adoption a great gain will be secured. There can be no doubt that the system of cramming will receive a severe blow if the examination papers are to be set by a large and varied body, such as is found by the examiners of the Civil Service, instead of the small number of gentlemen who can be employed by the Council of Military Education. In order to strike another blow against the cramming system, the Commissioners recommend that the entrance examination for Sandhurst and Woolwich should be more in accordance with the ordinary liberal education given at public schools. The age of admission to the army is to be reduced. In future, those who wish to enter either the infantry, cavalry, or colonial corps, must pass their examinations between the ages of 17 and 20, unless they take a degree of arts at the University. In the latter case they can enter the army up to the age of 22. The present distinctions of age between candidates for the infantry, the cavalry, and the colonial corps are to be abolished. The age of candidates to compete for admission to Woolwich is to be between 16 and 18, and of those to compete for admission to Sandhurst between 16 and 17. The entrance to Sandhurst is to be opened to pure competition, and is not to be hampered with the necessity of a nomination by the Commander-in-Chief, as at present.

So much for the entrance to the army directly, or by passage through one of the military educational establishments. By neither road can the candidate get rid of instruction as soon as he has passed his first examination. The cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst are not in future to be expected to learn so many subjects as at present; at neither place are they to carry mathematics to such a high pitch as at present, and they are to be allowed to count, in the final examination for commissions, classics and modern languages almost as highly as mathematics. These are almost all the changes proposed in the military schools, except that it is recommended that the existence of a separate staff for discipline and for instruction should be discontinued and that the instructors should be responsible for discipline. The education of officers, after receiving their commissions and joining their regiments, is not to be neglected. The examinations for promotion, as laid down in the Queen's regulations, are to be stringently exacted, and the term "field fortification" is defined in these regulations to include in future the attack and defence of ports, the formation of bridges, and a certain amount of reconnaissance and field sketching. To allow officers to acquire these subjects, garrison and regimental instructors are to be attached to each camp and regiment, who are to give lectures and practical instruction to the young officers. Officers of the Artillery are to be also passed through a course of technical instruction directly after obtaining their commissions. The report on this subject concludes with a strong recommendation that the system of instruction proposed should be immediately extended to India as well as adopted in this country.

With regard to the Staff College, the Commissioners strongly insist that for the future no military secretaries or assistant military secretaries are to be appointed except from such officers as have passed the Staff College. It is, however, evident that they intend that no officer shall enter the College who is not likely to do staff duty well. When any officer desires to go to the Staff College, instead of the present certificate from his commanding officer, he must go before a board formed of the three senior officers of his regiment, who must answer as to his qualification stringent and searching questions which will be sent from the War Office. Knowledge of riding in those questions will be particularly enquired into. I forgot to mention that the board to examine officers for promotion is in future to consist of a field officer, an engineer officer, and a garrison instructor.

As usual at this time of the year, many rumours are flying about as to reductions in the army next spring, and this year the rumours appear to be of larger dimensions than usual. Nothing has, however, as yet been definitely decided, and although there probably will be great reductions, the way of carrying them out has not yet been decided upon. It is, however, by no means improbable that the rank of ensign may disappear from the Army List.

The Committee on Explosives, of which Colonel Younghusband, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Royal Gunpowder Factories, Waltham Abbey, is president, will resume their extensive experiments at the proof butt, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Monday next, the 8th inst., to ascertain the most suitable powder for use with rifled ordnance. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided to have a representative on this committee and have appointed Commander Singer, Royal Navy, a member. This appointment has been approved by the Secretary of State for War.

Sergeant John Snoden, Royal Engineers, at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, has obtained a Royal Exhibition at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, entitling him to a sum of £50 per annum for three years, and free admission to the College.

On the 10th inst. there was a friendly rifle competition at the Milton ranges, near Gravesend, between a number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, and as a memorial of the contest, Colonel H. Wray, instructor in construction and estimating to the corps, has just presented, on the part of the officers, electro-plated goblets to ten staff sergeants and sergeants who competed.

During the past summer, a recreation ground for the use of the military has been formed at Chatham, above Chatham Barracks, near the citadel. The ground was granted by the War-office, funds were provided by the officers, and soldiers were employed in the formation of the walks, beds, planting, &c. The result has been very satisfactory. The prime mover and most active promoter of this scheme, which provides so acceptable a place of resort for the wives and children of officers, as well as for the military generally, was Col. A. A'Court Fisher, C.B., R.E., instructor in surveying at the School of Military Engineering; and the officers of the garrison are preparing to present to Col. Fisher a testimonial expressive of their appreciation of his efforts, which have been crowned with such success.

Some old fortifications at Portsmouth are to be destroyed with gun cotton, and to observe the effect of this explosive in doing the work, the head of the School of Military Engineering, Col. T. L. J. Galwey, the Commandant; Col. A. A'C. Fisher, C. B., R. E., the Instructor in Surveying; and Col. W. O. Lennox, C. B., R. E., Instructor in Field Fortifications, have left Chatham for Portsmouth.

Orders have been received at Chatham Garrison from the Horse Guards for Lieut. Frederick Ward and a detachment of non-commissioned officers and men from the depôt of the 31st Regiment to leave Chatham on the 13th inst., to proceed to Portsmouth and embark in the Orontes, 2, iron troop-ship, for conveyance to Malta, to join the service companies stationed in that island.

The 90th Regiment, under Col. J. C. Rattray, embarked on board the Orontes, screw troop-ship Captain H. Phelps, which sails with them at daylight this morning from Portsmouth for Edinburgh, where the regiment will relieve the 42nd Highlanders. The latter regiment will return in the Orontes to Portsmouth, and then proceed on from there to Aldershott, by the South-Western Railway to Farnborough. The time-expired soldiers brought home in the Serapis were forwarded yesterday from Portsmouth to their several regimental depôts, and the invalids were sent to the Royal Victoria Military Hospital at Netley.

Orders have been received at Chatham that Captain Harman and a draught from the depôt of the 1st battalion of the 14th Regiment shall leave Chatham garrison on the 21st inst., to join the service companies in Bengal.

The following changes have lately been made in the Royal Marine Artillery Corps:—Colonel Commandant G. M. Schomberg, C.B., from leave to head-quarters; Captain E. B. Horsey, from Hythe to head-quarters; Captain E. D. Thelwell, from head-quarters on leave; Captain E. Gladstone, from head-quarters to the Northumberland; Captain J. C. Columb, retired on half pay on appointment as Adjutant of the Limerick Militia; Second Captain A. French, Lieutenants H. H. Kelly, V. D. Matthias, and F. Roberts, from leave to head-quarters.

Twenty-three non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Artillery arrived at Woolwich, from India, on Wednesday evening, having disembarked at Portsmouth from the troop-ship Serapis. They have joined the Depôt Brigade.

A class, composed of officers of the Royal Artillery, arrived at Woolwich yesterday to go through a short course of instruction in the manufacturing departments of the Royal Arsenal.

Captain Thomas P. Cosby, of the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, will arrive in Chatham Garrison shortly, from the service companies of the battalion in Bengal. Captain Cosby will join the depôt here, taking the place of Captain Lawrence, who has exchanged into the 90th Regiment.

Lieutenant Davidson, Royal Engineers, has left the School of Military Engineers, at Chatham, for Dover, for duty there.

Yesterday there was the first "march out" of the season at Chatham; the B troop Mounted Engineers was the first corps to have a march. Monday being the day fixed for them to march out in each week.

A new billiard-room for the use of the officers, complete with every convenience, is about to be erected at Shoeburyness. The site selected for the building is close to the officers' mess-room.

Major-General Sir David Wood, K.C.B., Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, yesterday issued a garrison order to the effect that all drills were to be suspended, and the whole of the troops under his command would be granted a holiday to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman.

The 13th Hussars, under Colonel Fitzwygram, will sail to-morrow week for India, where they will be quartered at Mhow.

PASSENGERS FROM SUEZ.

THE STEAMER NEERA, Captain Hanscom, from Suez and Aden, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—

From Aden—Major-General H. Forster and servant, Mr. Harowitz.

From Suez—Rev. G. S. and Mrs. Bergen, Dr. and Mrs. Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. Duguir, Mrs. Crawford and infant, Miss Crawford, Mr. Edington and 3 children, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mr. Geo. Brehon, Mr. L. D. Reid, Mr. H. J. Reid, Captain E. S. Milman, Dr. Townsend, Mr. Joseph Robinson, Mr. B. Milsom, Mr. D. G. Osborne, Mr. J. S. Manlach, Mr. John Bagnell, Mr. Castro diManga, Mr. G. Bircher, Mr. S. Breitholz, 3 ayahs, and 6 natives.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay yesterday, by special train from Poona, at a quarter to twelve o'clock. He drove at once to the Dockyard, and embarked on board the steamer Lord Elphinstone, which soon afterwards sailed for Beypore *en route* to Calcutta, to be present at the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. His Excellency was very much pressed for time, as he had received a telegram stating that the s. s. Deccan, by which he and Lord Napier proceeds to Calcutta, was timed to leave Madras on the 3rd December. Captain Filgate, Military Secretary, and Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Private Secretary, proceeded with His Excellency in the Lord Elphinstone. Captain Graham and Captain Straubenzie, aides-de-camp, and Colonel Marriott, Mr. Gonne, and Dr. Lawry, will go to Calcutta by railway, and will leave in time to receive His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on his arrival at Calcutta.

The usual salute was fired from the Saluting Battery at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on account of the arrival and departure of the Governor.

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY.

THE amended draft agreement for the sale of the property of the Elphinstone Land and Reclamation Company was, we hear, returned to the secretaries and treasurers of the Company on Monday evening. In this amended draft there are some points different from the agreement prepared by the Company's solicitors, and which require explanation. The solicitor to Government and the Company's solicitor will, however, confer on these points, and any points on which they cannot agree will be referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield and Colonel Kennedy, who, we believe, have authority from the Governor to settle the matter. On the arrival of His Excellency the Governor in Bombay, yesterday, an interview was solicited by the directors, but His Excellency was so hurried for time that he could not grant the request.

We believe it is probable that the matter of the deed will be settled in a few days, and that an advertisement will then appear calling a meeting of shareholders.

INDIAN TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was sorry to see in the Indian news portion of the *Times* of the 18th instant, that it is rumoured that a rise in taxation of salt will be made, as also in the income tax.

The tax on salt at any time is much to be deprecated, for it is a decided necessary of life, and all necessaries should be exempt from taxation, and should it so happen, as unfortunately is the case in India, that there is any taxation on a necessary of life, so far from the Government raising the same, they should look about them and see by what means it can be lightened or entirely done away with, and more especially should such be the case where, as in the present case, the tax falls mainly on the poor.

In taxation in India it is not the poor one wants to reach, but the many rich who, it may be said, now are literally exempt from all taxation, and who enjoy a protection of property under us never before possessed or thought of by them under any native authority, and the income tax is, I presume, made in order to touch them; but, does it do so to the extent it ought? I regret to say that I do not think it does, and as it is impossible to add to the income tax of one portion of the population and exempt another, a remedy must be sought, and I would suggest

First—That all chiefs, jagheerdars, and landholders of every sort and description should be obliged to pay a succession tax. In the days of the Emperors of Delhi, and even now in the present time in native independent states, it is customary for all nobles, jagheerdars, and other wealthy persons, on succeeding to their property, to present a nuzzurana to the ruling chief or prince, and in many cases one also to the said chief's dewan or prime minister, and this succession tax, therefore, could not be looked upon as anything new. It would affect a large portion of the population now to a very great extent almost free of taxation, or who at least do not pay their quota in proportion to the advantages they receive from our rule.

Secondly—I would make it compulsory for all wills to be registered and proved, and a percentage should be levied on the amount left; and no will that had not been registered, and on which the percentage had not been paid, should be allowed to be received as evidence before any court of law. All wills should be made on stamped paper, or be invalid, and a fee should be levied on each will to pay for the expense of registration and the establishment required to keep the records.

Thirdly—I would have the Government increase the taxation on opium, for this cannot be considered a necessary, and I would have them take more stringent measures than are now adopted for levying the same. There is an enormous amount of opium consumed in India itself, and a very large portion of that does not now even pay the duty which it ought to do. In the province of Kattywar alone, where a Government opium store is kept, and from which store each chief has agreed to take a certain quantity, much more is consumed than is taken from this store. I do not think I should be far wrong in estimating that four times the quantity is consumed, and where does this extra quantity come from? That it is not grown in the country I can safely assert, unless it be to a small extent in the Umreylee Mahals of His Highness the Gaekwar. It, therefore, must be smuggled in, and comes either from Malwa through our own territories, or else is smuggled into the province from the territories of the Gaekwar adjoining, which latter I think the most probable.

Lastly—I would have Government look about them and see if they cannot legitimately reduce their expenses; they have in many cases done so in an unfair if not illegitimate manner, and in ways that have rather been detrimental than otherwise, and perhaps the novelty of doing something legitimately may tempt them to act. I will satisfy myself by mentioning one branch of the Indian service, which I am sure is kept up at a useless expense, and that is the invalid portion. Let Government calculate what is expended yearly by keeping up this body of officers in India, and ask themselves at the same time what return they receive for this expenditure, and then consider whether in the end it would not be a saving for them to do away with that branch of the army, and let every member of it retire on his pension. Some few there are, I admit, who would thus receive their pension before it was due them; but would it not be a saving to let them go? At any rate, they could have no reasonable grounds for complaining at Government so acting, and neither do I consider that those who have served for a pension would have any legitimate grounds of complaint, for the invalid branch when first established was done so with the usual liberal views of the late Honourable East India Company—viz., in order to enable officers whose health had failed them for active service (but still was not in such a state that they could not live in the country) before they had served their time for pension, to do so on smaller rate of pay and at lighter work. Most of the officers have now served their time, and as no lengthened period of service can possibly give them a higher rate of pension than what they are now entitled to, the objects for which they were allowed to invalid have been effected, and they are, in my opinion, without any just ground of complaint if Government now says to them, "You must take your pensions."—Yours, &c.,

London, 25th October. V.

COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

"LOOK HERE, UPON THIS PICTURE—AND ON THIS!"
—*Shakespeare.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. OCTOBER 1869.	MANCHESTER COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION. OCTOBER 1869.
"But the question, and the great principle involved, is this, that there is a wide-spread system of fraud and adulteration carried on by persons concerned in the trade, not only in Bombay, but in other parts of the country, the result of which is this, that the character of the staple product of this presidency is being lost, the effect of which may be that what is a source of wealth to this whole country, which adds so much to its prosperity and to the material happiness of its people, and which brings along in its train the improvement and the civilisation of its people, may, through these causes, be crippled, if not destroyed."	"The marked improvement which has taken place in the quality of Indian cotton, the increased care now bestowed upon its preparation for market, and the abandonment to a great extent of the fraudulent packing formerly so prevalent, afford the highest encouragement, and fully justify the assurance which this meeting entertains—that eventually India will take a foremost place amongst our best sources of cotton supply."

KATTYWAR RACES.

STEWARDS.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Colonel Parr, Major Alexander, Captain LeGeyt, Captain Hancock, Krishnajee Luxmun, Esq., Nursingprasad, Esq.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER 1869.

1ST RACE.—H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR'S CUP.—Value Rs. 500. With a purse of Rs. 250 presented by H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 miles. 9 stone 7 lbs.

			st. lb. oz.	
H. H. the Jam's	g a h	Rapid Rhone	9 7 0	Mr. Nutt ...1
The Northerners'	g a g	Blue Gown	9 7 0	Peer Bux...2
H. H. the Nawab's	b a h	Kuch Koola	9 12 0	Livesay 3
Mr. Borradaile's	c a h	Liquidator	9 7 0	Goolam Ali
Mr. Robert's	c a h	Romulus	9 7 0	Frost
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	g a g	Sooltan	9 7 0	Gool Mahomed ...

A muddle of a start—No time taken.

2ND RACE.—THE GOVERNMENT STAKES.—For all horses *bona fide* the produce of any Government stallion in Kattywar. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age and inches.

			st. lb. oz.	
The Thakore Saheb of Palitana's	c s b m	Rooree	7 12 15	Mahomed Hussun...1
The Northerners'	c s b h	Twilight	9 5 9	Mr. Nutt...2

Won easy.

3RD RACE.—THE WHIM. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. 7lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard. R. C. and a distance.

			st. lb. oz.	
The Northerners'	g a g	Blue Gown	9 5 11	Peer Bux...1
Do.	c a h	Cyclone	9 3 13	Mr. Nutt...2
H. H. the Jam's	b a h	Sweetlips	9 7 5	Bapoo 3
The Thakore Saheb of Palitana's	g a h	Nadir	9 6 7	Mahomed Hussun...
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	c a h	Khoda Bux	9 7 12	Gool Mahomed ...

Time—3m. 20 sec. Won easy. Nadir did not start.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council sat for three hours yesterday (Nov 26). Mr. John Strachey, on the Bill to provide for the manufacture of salt in the N. W. and Central Provinces, Oudh, &c., offered a dreary introduction. He exponed the present policy of Government in order better to depict the reforms contemplated. By the Customs frontier, and by other restrictions and regulations, the Government had limited the manufacture and, consequently, the supply of salt in the North-West Country. It had, as if it were, created an artificial salt famine. Salt could certainly be had, and its cost might not press heavily on consumers, but sellers were really doning the article out at enormous prices. The consumption in the Madras presidency was about 12lbs. per individual; it amounted to even thirteen in the country surrounding the saliferous tracts beyond the Customs' frontier; whereas, within that frontier the consumption was about six and three-quarter pounds. It could almost be imputed against Government that by its policy it had reduced the individual consumption of a staple. This, however, was scarcely the case; a relaxation of certain rules might increase the consumption of salt, but there was no deprivation. People might consume twelve and thirteen pounds each, but six and three-quarters or seven pounds would not be insufficient. The larger the consumption, the larger the revenue, and consequently it became an economic question whether it would not be wiser to increase the supply of salt. The maintenance of the Customs' frontier would be reduced; and the supply would not be over-abundant as the individual consumption would be nearly doubled. Instead of purchasing it as an expensive necessary at the rate of some pounds per ton, people would indulge in it at the rate of as many shillings per ton. The real proportion which exists in the North-West has been the original cost and the rate of purchase. Government had consequently resolved on multiplying the sources of supply. There was the Sambhur lake in Rajpootana, Sultanpore in Oudh, and the Salt Ranges in the Punjab. With regard to the first, arrangements had been entered into with His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, whereby the lake had been leased to the British Government. The supply of salt from it might be considered inexhaustible (a cubit foot of water yielding eight pounds of salt), and a railway into Rajpootana would cheapen the supplies from the lake. Railways in Oudh and the Punjab would facilitate supplies from Sultanpore and from the Salt Ranges beyound Lahore, and the result would not only prove an abundant supply of the commodity, but an increase of revenue by nearly a million pounds sterling. After a few remarks from Sir Richard Temple, who could not have remained silent on a subject promising an exra million a year, the Maharajah of Jeypore read his gratified acknowledgment of the complimentary terms in which Mr. Strachey had alluded to his enlightened Government, adding in a potentate-like style that he hoped the Government of India would tide out of its difficulties. It had often distressed him that salt was not cheaper, but the British Government would make the best use of the saline lake, and he hoped henceforth to see many railways and increased supplies of salt. Sir Henry Durand, after warmly complimenting the Maharajah on the excellent and unfortunately rare example of liberality and enlightenment he had set in associating his interests with those of the British Government for the benefit of the people in the matter of this rich saline lake, condemned, in as ringing terms as ever we have heard him employ, the notorious dilatoriness of the British Government, notwithstanding its professions in bettering the condition of the people, and by giving them well-known advantages such railways and canals, cheapening as in this instance some of the staples of life. He imputed nothing against any administration; the responsibilities, he well knew, were very heavy; but he could not refrain from contrasting the progress in this country with that in other countries—say the United States. Railways were being laid there at the rate of two thousand miles a year, and in India at about two hundred. There was no comparison between the restless progress there and the slow pace here, and yet India had the larger population, and America was recovering from a war. At a later portion of the debate, Sir Henry Durand spoke out still more trenchantly. Sir Richard Temple presented the report of the Select Committee on the additional Income-tax Bill (with few and unimportant amendments), and the Maharajah of Jeypore, in voting for it hoped it would not be a permanent measure, as it was odious to the people. It might be justifiable he considered an emergency, but he was so sure, and so were the public, of the solvency of the State, that he considered it would be unwise for a Government like the British Government to continue such a tax for the sake of a small additional revenue. Sir Henry Durand followed, observing that the Maharajah had almost anticipated his remarks. He was strongly opposed to the tax, and trusted it would not be permanent. Under late circumstances he would not hesitate voting for it; but it was with the reservation that it would be a temporary measure. It was not only odious, as the Maharajah of Jeypore had said, but it would be needless. Thanks to the policy pursued by Lord Mayo, the public confidence had been unshaken in the Government. The securities of Government had stood in the market as high as ever they had done. It might be partly due to other causes, such as depression of trade, and no extensive use for money, but it was greatly due to the prevailing conviction that the country and revenues were flourishing; and possessing that sense of security, the Government would not long need an Income-tax. The only argument for it was that financiers were perplexed as to what other source of revenue they could propose, and that it would affect classes which no other tax would touch as long as a permanent settlement existed. But it would have to be borne in mind that that form of settlement did not extend beyond Bengal. Sir Richard Temple received a severe twitting before Sir Henry Durand was done, which stung him into breaking through his "splendid subordination," and a reply which possessed the novelty for the Finance Minister of being spontaneous. These Budget mistakes are not singular, observed Sir Henry Durand, with a kind of mock apology; one of the most eminent economists of the day in America made a mistake only last year in the Budget of the United States to the extent of ten million dollars. Our financiers might certainly be excused; the only difference was that the United States minister erred on the other side, he had underestimated the revenue, and discovered a large balance! More than one honourable member appeared tickled by the remark, and Sir Richard Temple, firing up, asked how a fall in opium and in Customs' duties could have been predicted a year ago, for two-thirds of the year's deficit was due these depressions? Sir

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Richard did not fail to instruct the Maharajah of Jeypore that "people" was a word to which the Income-tax would not apply. Scarcely one in a thousand would be touched by it, and one-tenth per cent. of a population could not be called "the people." But this was his only triumph, the Maharajah, however, not appearing to understand his remarks. Sir Henry Durand took the opportunity of making two important statements—one that the contemplated reductions in the military service had not been the result of any alarm at a deficit: they were planned before the deficit was discovered. The Secretary of State had sketched them when he was under the belief that there was a small surplus instead of a deficit. The other statement was of equal importance. The reductions would not reduce the fighting strength of the army; not a single position would be resigned, and our military status in India not one jot weakened. Mr. Cockerell introduced the ever-cropping up Court Fees Bill, and asked that it should be passed as soon as possible, as the reduction by one-fourth in fees, which it contemplated, had, in a measure, suspended litigation. People were waiting for the cheaper rates. Mr. Strachey was to have introduced the other Salt Bill also; but the hour was late, and it was held over. The Income-tax Bill was passed. Mr. Cockerell's Stamp Bill was referred to a Committee to report in three weeks.—*Indian Daily News.*

ECONOMICAL LOYALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A hundred years ago, more or less, when John Company wished to economise, it was ordained that no money should be spent on gunpowder salutes, but that honours should be paid by "shouting."

Why cannot this admirable stroke of economy be repeated in these impecunious times?

The saluting gunner, the saluting battery, the saluting gunpowder, all cost money, which might in all the presidencies be saved.

And when the Governor returns from Poona, let everybody who is glad of that event—shout. When he departs for Mahableshwur or elsewhere, let us still, though with voices broken by sobs and choked by tears of regret—shout. In fine, on occasions of this sort—to slightly alter the words of the divine Shakespeare—let us

> "Make an universal shout,
> The main drain tremble underneath her banks,
> To hear the replication of our sounds
> Made on her concave shores!"

So shall we save the public money and evince our loyalty—results that cannot but be gratifying both to the Viceroy and His Excellency of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

ECONOMIST.

BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., leaves Bombay, we hear, for Calcutta next week, to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Fair.—The annual fair of Navi Wady, near Dady Sett's Agiary, commences to-morrow evening. There will be a display of fireworks on the first night.

Survey of Hack Buggies.—The Commissioner of Police commenced a survey of the hack buggies of Bombay on Saturday last. On the first day 113 numbers were granted, and on Monday 162, making in all 275.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Apollo Bunder concerning the death of James Correl, a seaman of the ship Coldstream, who fell from the topmast and died in consequence. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Wholesale Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Purshotum Nurrotum obtained a warrant against Choonilal Pranjeevun Ghandee, a broker in bullion, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of about two thousand rupees. Several other parties charged the accused with similar offences.

Fires.—On Sunday evening a fire broke out in the compound of the Secretariat, in a room occupied by book-binders, but it was soon extinguished.—On Monday another fire broke out at Dadur, in a hut in the compound of the bungalow of Dosabhoy Shapoorjee. By the exertions of some of the townspeople it was soon put out. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 400.

A Curious Attempt to Commit Suicide.—A Hindoo named Kessoo Balkrishna obtained under false pretences about four hundred rupees from several parties on Monday. One of the parties reported the circumstance to the police and the man was arrested. It seems that the accused had a quantity of arsenic wrapped up in a piece of paper in his possession, and when arrested he swallowed a portion of it. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Application for a Summons.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday on behalf of two Parsees, and applied for a summons against Mr. Malins, Deputy Sheriff, on a charge of assaulting his clients whilst they were present at the Criminal Sessions during the trial of the Parsee Defamation Case. The Magistrate refused to interfere in the matter, remarking that the assault was alleged to have taken place in the High Court, and the parties might if they liked complain to the presiding Judge in the Sessions.

Dave Carson's Entertainment.—We must remind our readers that the large company brought to Bombay by Dave Carson give their first performance in Grant Road Theatre to-night; and let us advise those wishing to be present to secure tickets early, for there is sure to be a full house. The very programme cannot fail to secure this. Let poor Bombayites who for many months have had no opportunity in the evening to do anything but eat their dinners and go to sleep, only look at the programme, and then we hope our old friend Dave will to-night greet, not the house, but the smiling countenances crowding it, with one of his best grins of satisfaction.

High Court Decrees.—In the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, decree was given by consent in a suit at the instance of Vurdman Poonsey and others against the Asiatic Banking Corporation for Rs. 33,062. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Taylor for the defendants.—Mr. Macpherson appeared in an undefended suit brought by Johareemull and others against Hookumchund Sewnath to recover Rs. 5,150, the amount of hoondies due. Decree was given for the amount with costs, and interest at 9 per cent. Speedy execution was granted, the defendant having run away from Bombay.—Mr. Mayhew appeared in a suit by Hunsraz Currumsey against Valljee Purshotum, and decree was given for Rs. 3,832, the admitted amount of a balance of account, with costs and interest.

The Punderpoor Fair.—We understand that the number of pilgrims to the Punderpoor Fair amounted to sixty thousand.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 30.

Rumour has it that consequent upon the contemplated reduction in the native army, there is a probability that our old friends the Sappers will return to their old lines in Poona. It would certainly be a move in the right direction, and in these cutting times the saving to Government would be no trifling item, considering the outlay that would be involved in building permanent lines for that corps at or near Kirkee.—*Ibid.*

Disappearance of a Mamlédar.—We understand that a warrant has been issued by the full power magistrate of Khandeish, Mr. James, for the apprehension of Rao Saheb Sheereedhur Vittull Datar, 1st class mamlédar of the Nusseerabad talooka, in the Khandeish districts, as it would appear that the said mamledar having extorted money from the ryots, to the extent of about forty thousand rupees, resigned the service and then made himself scarce. The warrant has been entrusted to Mr. Sewram Pandoorung, the inspector of the Khandeish Police, but we are afraid that it will be very hard to trace the whereabouts of the culprit, and we would therefore suggest a handsome reward for his apprehension be offered, without which it is more than probable that he will never be brought to justice.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont, members of the Abyssinian Parliamentary Enquiry Commission, have been in Poona during the past week prosecuting their enquiries. We understand that since their arrival in this station they have had several interviews with His Excellency the Governor and with Colonel Marriott, Secretary to Government, Military Deparment, as also with Colonel Dunsterville, Commissary General of the Army, and Major Chitty, Acting Military Accountant. What these gentlemen have learnt from their voyage to India we know not, but we think it is to be regretted that they should not direct their enquiries more particularly to those who were in Abyssinia and saw what went on. We have not heard of any such officers having had any questions put them, although we doubt not that there are many who could give much valuable information if applied to on the subject, and amongst others we might mention in this station Colonel Mignon, Colonel Hill Wallace, Colonel Balgrie, and Colonel Thacker.—*Ibid.*

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting yesterday (Nov. 26th), made no alteration in the Bank's rates of interest and discount.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Samuel Bates vs. Major-General Sir John Rowland Smythe, K.C.B.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday (Nov. 25) at the Royapettah Police Court, but the parties did not put in an appearance, as a compromise had been effected. The charges against the defendant were defamation, assault, and abusive language.—*Madras Times.*

All the persons said to have been complicated in the great robbery case, noticed in our last, have been apprehended, but only a portion of the stolen property, to the value of Rs. 3,000 or 4,000, has yet been recovered. The inquiry by the police is still being conducted, and it is hoped that ere long their labours will be crowned with full success.—*Gujerat Mitra*, Nov. 28.

Another instance of retrenchment. Three executive charges in the Public Works Department of these provinces, viz. those of the Kunhan Bridge, Nimar, and the Southern Road divisions are to be at once done away with, thereby effecting a saving of between four and five lakhs of rupees per annum.—*Central India Times*, Nov. 27.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner has at last determined on doing away with the sinecure of personal assistant in the Settlement Department. We hear that Mr. Morris has it in contemplation to appoint the late incumbent, Lieutenant Hallett, to the independent charge of the sub-district of Hingunghat.—*Ibid.*

The Officiating Chief Commissioner, accompanied by his Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Neill, proceeds on Monday next by daily marches to Jubbulpore, whence after a short stay he will go on to Calcutta, in obedience to an invitation from the Viceroy to meet the Duke of Edinburgh. After the termination of the Calcutta festivities Mr. Morris will rejoin his camp at Jubbulpore, and there remain till the return of the Duke from the Punjab and North-West, meeting His Royal Highness and the Viceroy at Allahabad and accompanying them to Khangaon *via* Khundwa.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Out of eighteen candidates who presented themselves for the LL. B. examination in connection with the Bombay University, the following have passed:—

Messrs. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, Munsooklal Mugutlal, Ghunasham Nilkant, Kasinath Trimbuck, Framjee Rustomjee Viccajee, and Kersasjee Dadachanjee.

Of the candidates who presented themselves for the M. A. examination, two have passed; their names are Messrs. Burjorjee Edaljee Mody and Tapidass Dayaram Mehta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 29th, 3-25 p.m.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

Galle, 30th, 12-24 p.m.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 30th, 10-55 a.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 7th Nov., 1-45 p.m.; *via* Russia, 26th Nov., 12 noon.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 11th, 24th and 26th November.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 24th November.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 29th to 8 p.m. of the 30th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	48	0	7
" Calcutta	4	35	0	19
" Madras	7	17	1	15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.
For Bhiwara Baee, Nag Para, No. 8, from Poona.
For Conyers, Byculla, from Kamptee.
For Dr. Lever, from Nagpore.
For Ruttonjee Bhoyjee, from Calcutta.
For Mahomedally Begh, Goomastah, Newal Kishore, from Jodhpoora.

THE ALOE FIBRE.

The following letters have been placed by the local Government at the disposal of the press. Government has resolved that Major Walker's request, conveyed in the first of the letters, should be complied with:—

Belgaum, 12th November.

From Major Walker, 1st Grenadiers, to F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a letter just received from the gentleman in Dundee to whom I sent the samples of the Aloe fibre and hemp. The report seems very favourable regarding the former, its value being £45 per ton. I also enclose a note on the same subject from Colonel Schneider; he agrees with Mr. Lamb, that a company would not succeed. It would now, I should think, remain with the Government to make the affair a success by taking such steps as His Excellency might consider best.

From the "Ambarric" plant a fibre is obtained which appears to be very strong, fine, and also flexible. I shall have the pleasure of forwarding you, in a few days, a sample of it which I got in the bazaar and am now endeavouring to clean. The Natives I perceive do not cultivate it, they seem merely to throw a few seeds in along with their grain at the time of sowing, just before the monsoon. I noticed, all the way from Kolapore, that such was their method, there being perhaps not above a few dozen plants in a field. It grows, I am told, about six feet high; what I saw growing was about four feet, but it was still growing. Of this plant a succession of crops could be got all the year through. I shall send Mr. Lamb a sample of the Ambarric for report by the first mail. Might I request that a portion of the aloe fibre, at present being prepared by Dr. Gray, may be sent to Robert Lamb, Esq., merchant, Cowgate, Dundee?—I have, &c.,

Dundee, 14th Oct. 1869.

My dear Walker,—Since writing you last week I have your letter of 4th September. I have also received a report of the fibres from Liverpool, not from a ropemaker, but from a dealer in such materials. He say:—

"The smaller sample, which resembles Bombay hemp, would realize in this market about £25 per ton."

"The large one is a fibre new to this market, but if as strong, clean, and of as good colour, we believe it would realize about £45 per ton."

The above report shows I was mistaken when I considered that I had seen the same fibre before, and it gives a much higher estimate of the value than the one I got here, which was to be expected, the quantity used here being trifling compared with Liverpool. The report on the hemp is not worth much, the sample being so small, and probably so indifferently prepared. I would expect the article itself to be of much higher value.

I regret that the report does not state for what purposes the Aloe fibre would be worth £45, but as I do not suppose from its brittle nature and want of cohesive character that it would be spun and woven like jute, I presume it must be for rope-making and matting. In order to satisfy myself more fully of its qualities, I am to have it further examined here, but my opinion is that it will be impossible to spin it in the same way as jute or flax or hemp, and that its use therefore must be restricted to the above two purposes, or those chiefly. If, however, it is worth £45 a ton it is worth paying some attention to.

As to the getting up of a company here to work out the thing, however, I don't see at present how it could take. There would necessarily have to be experimental steps taken first. Enough of the fibre would have to be sent to test the value beyond doubt and also to test the expense other than production—I mean the cost of freight from where it is raised to this country, including all incidental charges. Then, even if a company were started there is no prospect of their being able to keep a monopoly of a good thing. It would be their part to find out the best machinery and mode of culture, possibly at much expense, and any other could then take the matter up with the benefits of experience.

One objection to raising funds to foster it in Dundee is that the fibre would not be for the *special* benefit of this town, although there would be some used here. If grown at all, it seems to me it would have to be done same way as jute—first of all introduced here and value tested and supply from India left to private enterprise. These are only my present opinions on the subject without really knowing much about it, and if you still think well of trying to get up a company here I shall lay your views before some of the people here, but this will prevent the thing from being kept quiet as they will no doubt make enquiry at once, probably, at their Calcutta or Bombay agents. I find I have only time to say we are all well, and finish.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) R. Lamb.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30th Nov.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—John Fairfull, a seaman of the ship Isabella Hurkus, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.—William Barry, a seaman of the ship Howden, was charged with a similar offence, and was also sentenced to be imprisoned for a week.

Assault.—Henry Ellis, a sailor, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and destroying a pair of trowsers, the property of Mr. Fraser, and also assaulting him. The prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 14, which sum was to go to the complainant.—The same accused was charged with committing damage, accompanied with force, to the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee, and was fined five rupees. The fine was ordered to be paid to the prosecutor.

THE PARSEE PRIEST CASE.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONER.

On the reassembling of the Sessions Court yesterday morning, Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun, the defendant in the Parsee Priest Defamation Case, was called to the bar.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Starling again appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta for the prisoner.

Serjeant Atkinson then said—My Lord, it will no doubt be in the recollection of your Lordship, that on Saturday, after the jury had returned their verdict, I applied to the Court for leave to file an affidavit in mitigation of punishment. That application was granted to me on condition that we filed our affidavit before twelve o'clock in Monday. My Lord, I felt justified in making that application from the facts stated to me at the time, but these facts have been subsequently laid before my learned friend Mr. Mehta and myself, and we have given them every consideration, and we came to the conclusion that they would be insufficient to have any influence on the mind of the Court. We therefore advised our client not to encumber the files of the Court with an affidavit which would be perfectly useless. Of course as the application was granted to me on condition that we should file the affidavit before twelve o'clock on Monday, we instructed our solicitor to give notice before that hour to Messrs. Dallas and Co. in order that the prosecutor might not be prejudiced by the delay. My Lord, I felt this statement necessary, not only for the information of the Court, but to justify myself for not obeying the Court.

[The following was the letter sent to the prosecutor's agent on Monday as mentioned by the learned Serjeant:—

Sir,—It was our intention to file an affidavit in mitigation of punishment, but acting under the advice of counsel we think it better to leave our client to the mercy of the Court. Inasmuch as your client's character has been vindicated from a charge but too rashly believed, perhaps the prosecutor himself may be disposed to join in a recommendation to mercy.—Yours truly,

Henry S. Carter,
To Messrs. Dallas & Co. For Pestonjee Dinshaw.]

The Judge—The course you have pursued, Serjeant Atkinson, is such as I should have expected from a gentleman of your high standing, and I am happy to hear your learned junior joined in it. It was intimated to me through the Clerk of the Crown yesterday that you did intend to pursue that course.

The prisoner was then told that he had been found guilty of defamation, and asked if he had anything to say why the Court should not pass sentence.

Prisoner—I only state this, that the conduct which I pursued was for the establishment of the truth, and I and my conduct are well known to the majority of the Parsee community. I now leave myself to the mercy of the Court.

The Judge—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun, you have been convicted on very clear testimony of defaming the character of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Sunjana, the brother of a well known dustoor in Bombay. There seems undoubtedly to have been a contest, or if not a contest at least a rivalry, between his family and that of another family as to which should fill the office of chief dustoor of Bombay. It was no doubt open to every member of the Parsee community who pleased to discuss the claims of the rivals for that office, to do so fully and fairly, but not to indulge in the license of calumny, and those who do so must be prepared to take the consequences, for if such assaults as that of which you have been found guilty against private character were to be sanctioned by law, society would become intolerable. You have charged Nowrowjee Shapoorjee Sunjana with acts which, if he were guilty of them, would ruin him in his profession of priest, and you must have been perfectly well aware that that would have been the result if those charges which you made were true. You did your utmost that they should be believed. You have not shown the slightest tinge of remorse for your conduct. You persisted in an attempt to justify that libel and to prove that it was true, and you have greatly enhanced your guilt by suborning at least three witnesses to come forward here and swear to the truth of that which was utterly false. As an example to all who may be disposed to follow your steps, I sentence you to imprisoned for nine months, and further to be fined Rs. 2,000, and in default of payment of that sum you undergo a further period of imprisonment for six calendar months. The imprisonment will be simple imprisonment, as the law does not admit of rigorous imprisonment. I wish to add that I think the proprietor of the newspaper who opened his columns to such a letter as that which this man has been found guilty of publishing has in a great measure shared the discredit attaching to the publication of such a letter.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock.

Mr. MOROBA CANNOBA'S COURTSHIP.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE," &c.

Yesterday in the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Westropp and a common jury, a Hindoo lad named Bapoojee Ramchunder was placed at the bar on a charge of having stolen a gold chain, a diamond ring, and other articles, the property, of Mr. Moroba Cannoba.

The case for the prosecution was, that the defendant used frequently to visit the prosecutor's house, and that prosecutor, on missing some jewellery which he had set aside as a present for any Hindoo widow that would marry him, suspected the prisoner, and the police found he had pledged the articles with a goldsmith. The defence was that the prosecutor had handed over the articles alleged to have been stolen as a pledge of a reward of Rs. 1,000 should he procure a young good looking widow to marry Mr. Moroba; but Mr. Moroba said that prisoner proferred his services and said he would show him a respectable young lady.

Prisoner (in cross-examination of prosecutor) asked—Did you not authorize me to take a letter with your photograph to Sookabai?—(A.) Yes.

Prisoner—Did you not ask me to spend money out of my own pocket?—(A.) No.

Prisoner—Did you not promise me a reward of Rs. 1,000 if I succeeded in bringing about this marriage between you and Sookabai, and give me these ornaments in the meantime?

Mr. Moroba—No. You offered to do it by yourself. I did not promise you any money. These articles were intended for the lady—but the prisoner instead of giving them to my widow took them to his own prostitute.

Prisoner—He employed me in order to procure a widow for him, and he gave me his photograph and a letter, a sarree, a box and handkerchief to carry to one Sookabai, a widow; and I beg the gentlemen of the jury may see the letter and photograph and that the letter may be read to them. I said that I wanted to have something positive as I was a poor man and did not like to trust his word, and he gave me these ornaments and said he would take them back when he gave me the Rs. 1,000 which he promised to give me.

His Lordship in summing up remarked that the prisoner had been engaged in a little love affair of Mr. Moroba Cannoba, that he had changed his character from a Cupid to that of Mercury, who as Sidney Smith said was the great god of thieves, and was charged with having appropriated the property of his employer. It had come out in the evidence that negotiations for marriage with the lady Sookabai had at all events been started by Mr. Moroba, and Mr. Moroba had admitted that he sent the letter—which, however, was not in evidence, and with which the jury had nothing to do. The prisoner was the bearer of that letter to Sookabai, and Mr. Moroba also said that he gave him a sarree and one or two other things which were intended to be conveyed to the widow Sookabai, but which seemed never to have reached their destination; and it seemed that Mr. Moroba had ornaments in his drawer, and he had seen one of these, the necklace, on the morning of the day on which he missed it. The rings which had been in the ivory box he had not seen so lately, but, he calculated, about twenty days before, and it did not appear when he last saw the armlet. But the prisoner said these ornaments which undoubtedly were entrusted with him and were pledged with the goldsmith were given to him as a pledge to be redeemed by a payment of Rs. 1,000 if he was successful in the negotiation of this transaction. Mr. Moroba told them he did not say anything of the sort, and moreover that if he had intended to give that money he had it. There was no doubt of that, and Mr. Moroba was not likely to pay for the services before they were rendered, for the fish was not yet caught. (A laugh.) It would be for the jury to say whether the account the jury gave was at all probable. Mr. Moroba admitted having employed him, and said that in that way prisoner had access to his house, and that on that he played fast and loose with his drawer; and if the jury believed that to be the case they were bound to convict him. In respect that the prisoner was found on the premises seven minutes before the theft the jury might think right to convict him of theft, and, if not, having regard to the manner in which the articles had been pledged, they would say whether he had been guilty of dishonestly receiving the property knowing it to be stolen. The fact that the property was not pledged all at once was a suspicious circumstance, for it would look as if the drawer had been drawn on in detail.

The prisoner was at once found guilty on all the counts and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six calendar months. It was ordered that the gold ornaments in Court should be returned to the prosecutor, and the money, about Rs. 30, to the goldsmith who had bought the property for Rs. 200. The goldsmith applied for authority to get about Rs. 170 that the prisoner had in the Savings Bank, but His Lordship said he could not interfere with that—the goldsmith could bring a suit against the prisoner.

THE FELL RAILWAY.

The Fell Railway over Mont Cenis does evidently not inspire confidence in the minds of some travellers. The following are the gloomy reflections of a passenger who has been over the line twice, and is superstitious about venturing a third time. "I crossed the Fell Railway twice, and am free to confess among friends that I won't cross it again if I can help it. It is all very well to say that the system is perfect and that there is no danger, but Engineers know better. The dangers which strikes you, that of running off the line over the precipice, is, it is true, imaginary, but there or other dangers which are real. For instance, on my second trip, as we got within a few hundred feet of the top the engine gave out, groaned, stopped and receded with the train some yards. Supposing that retrogression to have continued till the train got its full momentum, on we should have run at ever increasing speed perhaps 500 yards, and then at the next curve have leapt sheer into space when a rupee would have covered the largest morsel left of the train."—*Madras Mail.*

INTRIGUES AT BARODA.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

It is said that a meeting, composed of all the high-officers of the Gaekwar, was convened to decide what punishment should be adjudged to Lulloo Asharam for the thousand and one faults he had committed. A dead silence pervaded the whole assembly for a time, when one of the Karbharies who was the leader of the clique through whose machinations the then pending charge was brought against Lulloo, expressed his opinion that a fine of five lacs of rupees should be imposed on him. This was an inducement Khunderao could hardly resist; and Lulloo was accordingly forthwith asked to pay the money. His answer was "my liege, everything that I possess has been earned through your Highness's favour and good graces and I am ready to dedicate it to your feet; you are my father, mother, and all; so, there is nothing I own, everything is yours." Upon this, Bhow Sindhia, who is the Dewan of His Highness and who had all along been a staunch friend of Lulloo, interceded on his behalf, and after a short but flattering and puffing address, said that it was quite unbecoming to the character of one who was the guardian of thousands of souls, to deprive one of what he possessed and especially so when he threw himself at his Highness's mercy. This had an electric effect on the mind of the ruler, and Lulloo Asharam was thus let go. And a short time elapsed, and the same *khutput*, but proceeding from a different quarter from that through which he had been arraigned on that particular count, brought about in a short time his installation to the Assistant Dewanship.

Just as this was going to the press we are informed that both Bhow Sindhia and Lulloo Asharam have been suspended since the last four days from their office in virtue of instructions from the British Government, who it seems have hit upon the proper peg of the circumstances connected with the above farce. These suspensions, we are told, are quite against the wish of the Guikwar himself, and accordingly Colonel Barr, than whom no better mediator from the Guicowar's side can be found since the departure of Wally Kaka, proceeds shortly to Bombay to settle the matter and perhaps to vindicate his own conduct in relation to this affair. Limbajee Dada has been appointed *pro. tem.* in Bhow's place.

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Last night, about seven o'clock, the breakers off the coast of Malabar Hill were brilliantly phosphorescent. As each wave approached the shore it gradually lit up and then broke on the rocks in spray of whitish green flame—rendered all the more visible by the darkness of the night. It would be interesting to know how far the phenomenon extended along the coast, and possibly some scientific reader will be able to explain what causes it. Is it produced by the presence of vast shoals of animalculæ, or by some peculiar electric or magnetic state of the water?

Although I have resided on the Hill for several years, I have only once before observed this singular appearance of the sea. I think it occurred about four years ago.—Yours, &c.,

W. R.

30th November.

PROPOSED COTTON MARKET AT BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to offer a few suggestions to the Cotton Commissioner, Dr. Forbes, in regard to the establishment of a cotton market here, for which he seems of late to be very hard at work.

It will be remembered that some few months ago Dr. Forbes, when on his official sojourn here, invited a meeting of the most influential cotton merchants, both Europeans and natives, to discuss upon the best mode for suppressing adulteration in cotton, which was at the time raging very rampant in this district. The worthy Doctor, after dwelling at some length upon the evils so arising from adulteration, put forward a proposal to establish a cotton market here, which he thought would prove to be a death-blow to adulteration, and at the same time afford his department ample facilities in the execution of its duties. Most of the native, and almost all European, merchants seemed not at all willing to take up the Doctor's proposal and raised many objections against it. He, enraged at this sort of treatment, returned to his fastness in Bombay, cherishing not favourable feelings towards the unfortunate traders of this place.

In the new bill, passed in the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the suppression of adulteration in cotton, &c., &c., the Commissioner has been given ample powers to enable him to establish cotton markets in places where he thinks it expedient. A report, for the correctness of which some vernacular papers have vouched, is at present going the rounds here that the Commissioner contemplates opening a market here. The merchants are in consequence panic-stricken. The place fixed upon for the market is situated in an extremity of the town on the east near the railway station.

As I do not at all wish to hazard any opinion upon the expediency of establishing a cotton market here, I will merely confine myself to stating simple facts and would leave your readers to draw their own inferences therefrom.

The town of Broach, as your readers are aware, is the largest place for the production of cotton in the whole of Guzerat. From Broach proper more than 50,000 bales were exported last season to Bombay. More than half the quantity of the above number, of bales was cleaned by Platts Maccarthy gins. There are eight factories here, comprising about 570 gins, only three of which are situated in the neighbourhood of the place said to be fixed upon for the erection of the market, the remaining five being scattered a great distance off. These factories are in themselves small markets, where the merchant brings his kuppas to be ginned, and the cotton he gets from it he packs into bales, and very often sells it to the manager of the mill, who is at the same time an agent for some Bombay firms, and thus he speedily and profitably carries on his transactions in a business-like way. If, on the other hand, the merchant were to take his cotton to an open market, he would, no doubt, be compelled to incur sundry expenses—to engage a number of clerks and peons to keep watch over his property—and very often to effect an earlier sale of his cotton than he would wish. I would here state that all the merchants here have godowns of their own in different parts of the town, where, at present, if the market is depressed, or unfavourable to their expectation, they store up their cotton under lock and key till an opportunity offers.

With regard to native ginned cotton, the ryot sends in from the districts to his agent here the quantity he cleans from time to time. In Berar the ryot has to bring his dhokra or two to an open market, and in nine cases out of ten has to dispose of his produce much against his wishes, as he can rarely afford to live for days together in a strange village, neglecting the duties of his farm, and maintain himself and cattle. But in Guzerat the trade is on a much more improved scale. The ryot sends his cotton to his agent here, who, as I said before, has godowns of his own in a suitable locality, where he stores the cotton he receives from time to time from his customer, and sells it in accordance with his orders; whereas he (the ryot) would no doubt suffer like his brother of Berar if he were made to bring from time to time his small produce to an open market.

I will now, with your permission, say a word or two about the place selected for the erection of the market. The place, as I said before, is situated near the railway station, and at a very great distance from the present place for transacting business. Generally all business in cotton at present takes place in the night, mostly between the hours of 9 p.m. and 1 a.m. I will leave you to imagine how inconvenient and annoying, nay, almost impossible, it would be for the merchants to transact their business in the dead of the night in a desolate place, and in a corner of the town almost at a distance of two or three miles from their respective residences. Bearing in mind the above circumstances, even the general reader will observe plainly how ridiculous it is even to think of establishing a market in an extremity of a town and in a bad locality, when a suitable and convenient place can be picked up in the very heart of it.

At present the great bulk of the produce is brought by the sellers to a place called "Umjid Bagh," situated in the neighbourhood of the Broach Mills, to be weighed on the spot to the buyers. This place is exactly situated in the central portion of this town, and would in time prove to be a good and suitable locality for the establishment of a market if at all necessary.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

Broach, 29th November.

KAMPTEE.

We learn on good authority that the abolition of Kamptee as a large military cantonment—so long talked of—has been finally determined upon and will be carried out at the end of the current year. A regiment of Native Infantry and a Battery of Horse Artillery will be retained there, the remaining troops being transferred to Secunderabad.

The cantonment of Kamptee has always been an unhealthy one, the site chosen being perhaps the very worst—supposing health to have beeen one of the objects in view—that could possibly have been selected for the purpose; but in addition to this the extension of the railway to Jubbulpore and the facility of massing troops at any point in Central India, render the continuance of the Kamptee brigade unnecessary.

It was proposed, we believe by Sir W. Mansfield, to transfer the troops from Kamptee to Akola in Berar, but the impolicy of constructing costly barracks in a province over which the line of the British Government is merely that of the usufructuary mortgagee is obvious, whilst the salubrity of the Berars is by no means unquestionable. On the whole, therefore, the selection of Secunderabad seems to be least open to objection.—*Delhi Gazette.*

HIDDEN TREASURE.

(*Central India Times.*)

The prospects of exhuming the forty crores of treasure by Mr. Ross, in Bijragogurh, have now become very meagre indeed, in consequence of the Officiating Chief Commissioner having negatived *in toto* certain conditions put forward by Mr. Ross. No doubt this will have the effect of discouraging that gentleman in his undertaking. Mr. Ross very conscientiously desires to carry out if possible the wishes of those to whom he is indebted for his information regarding the hidden treasure. One of which is that it was the dying request of the Rajah, by whom this hoard was originally accumulated, that one-fourth of the entire sum discovered should be devoted to charitable purposes, another is the remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence of his informant, who is now a prisoner in the Allahabad Jail, and to whom the Rajah on his deathbed, confided the secret; and lastly, whether in the event of the treasure being found, Government would consent to bear a portion, if not all, of the expense attending its excavation. To all these proposals Mr. Morris has returned a most uncompromising refusal, and we should not be surprised to hear that the whole project has fallen through unless indeed Mr. Ross may be able to obtain his request in communication with the Supreme Government direct.

THE CHANDA COAL FIELD.

Reviewing the results obtained (writes Dr. Oldham, of the Indian Geological Survey, under date the 18th October last), we find that borings at Chanda, which are represented as having passed through the entire thickness of the coal-bearing rocks there, and to have pierced the Talchir beds below (in which no coal is known), exposed only two thin beds of poor coal, so thin as to be unworkable. While at Ballarpur also, a boring of about the same depth (about 240 feet), said in like manner to have gone through the entire thickness of the coal-bearing rocks and to have pierced the Talchirs, showed also two beds of coal, one of 18 inches, one of 9 inches in thickness.

It need scarcely be said that none of these are workable at the depth at which they occur.

Before these explorations had commenced, Major Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, who deserves the hightest credit for the sustained zeal and intelligent earnestness with which he has prosecuted these enquiries, had a pit opened on the bed of coal visible in the Wurda channel, near Googoos, or Chendoor. And from the coal there met with, at a depth of 30 feet below the surface, a considerable quantity was raised for experimental trials to which I will presently refer. As, however, this pit was within the limits of the ordinary flood level of the Wurda, a bore-hole was put down about 330 yards from the bank of the river and nearly in the line of strike of the beds. This bore-hole was carried out by Corporal Carson, of the Public Works Department, under the orders of Major Lucie Smith, Mr. Fryar also assisting. As was tolerably certain at such a distance the coal was found to continue. . . . .

The coal having thus been proved here, a pit was commenced and is now in progress. . . .

As regards the important question of the quality of the coal, several trials have been made. The coal raised from the pit near Googoos was first sent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for trial in their locomotives. The Locomotive Superintendent reported on the 16th April "that the coal was not suitable for locomotive purposes, being very dirty. Out of 1 ton 4 cwt. used there were 6 cwt. of clinker, but very little in the smoke-box, with a load of 4 cotton waggons and one brake. Great quantities of sparks came out from the chimney, and remained on fire for some time. From Boorhanpore to Khundwa, the brake-van alone was attached to the engine, and although the fire had been cleaned at Chandnee station, it had to be cleaned again before getting to Dongergaon (17 miles). We could not get a welding heat with the coal, although it contains great quantities of gas.

The fire-boxes on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are constructed to suit English coal, and the engineers are accumstomed to its use. There appeared, therefore, sound reason for not admitting this to be a conclusive trial. More coal was raised, and better coal selected, and this was sent to the East Indian Railway at Jubbulpore, some to the works in progress under the Public Works Department at the Kanhan bridge, and also a second supply to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The results of these trials are decidedly encouraging. It it said that the coal took the train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway down as far as Budnaira (100 miles) without difficulty; the engineers were agreeably surprised with its capabilities, but did not "think it quite up to the mark." At the Kanhan bridge works, it was tested in a small portable engine. "With Chanda coal steam was got up in 1 hour and 25 minutes with a consumption of 36 lbs., the coal being wet, a strong breeze blowing and rain falling at the time. The coal burnt clear, and freely and very clean, leaving a small residue of gray ash without clinkers, and evaporated on the average 4 lbs. of water per 1 lb. of coal consumed. With English coal steam was raised in 1 hour 35 minutes, with a consumption of 28 lbs., the coal being drier, but small and deteriorated from exposure, but the weather was fine at this part of the day and very little wind. The evaporation was at the rate of 6·5 lbs. of water per 1 lb. of coal." The Chanda coal is specially noted as "burning clean."

The trial on the East Indian Railway was the only one in which the Chanda coal was compared with other Indian coal. "The Locomotive Superintendent reports that the consumption of Chanda coal on two trials was 88¾ cwts. and 85 cwts. per 100 miles, against 67 cwts. of Ranigunj coal for the same distance. The coal did not work well at first, partly, it appears, owing to the construction of the fire-boxes, and partly, perhaps, to the stormy weather in which one of the trials was made, but it did better afterwards."

These trials show the "duty" of the coal to be as compared with English coal ("small and deteriorated by exposure") as 4 : 6·5, or 61 per cent., or in other words, it is two-fifths worse than this English coal.

As compared with Ranigunj coal, its duty was as 67 to 87 (mean of 88·75 and 85), or 77 per cent., or nearly one-fourth worse. It is not stated what "Ranigunj" coal was in use.

The coal, however, did the work required of it, and in a satisfactory manner.

These coals were, as mentioned, from the pit sunk at the Wurdah. To test the coal met in the boring near that river, as given above, Mr. Fryar was requested to forward specimens. Of these he sent 33, one from each of the three-feet seams above the thick coal and 31 from it, these being taken from the material brought up by the pump at intervals of about a foot of sinking. These were all assayed carefully by Mr. Tween, and the results are given below.

There can be no dout that assays of this kind, and more especially when made on the stuff broken down by a boring-chisel, are only approximate indices to the value of the coals tested. But in the absence of better means, they do afford fairly comparable results, and do unquestionably give a fair indication of the economical value of the coals. Indeed, the very results given above are singularly confirmatory of this. The assays were completed for several weeks before the above results of actual trials were received.

[A table is here given showing the results from each of 33 specimens of the coal.]

It is obvious from these results that while this thick deposit contains some layers which are really good coal, there is also a large amount which is scarcely deserving of the name of coal at all. Stuff with 30 and 40 and even up to 47 per cent. of ash—useless matter—would be of no avail excepting for purely local demand in such work as lime-burning, &c., while coal such as is represented by No. 13 or No. 30, or the bed A, would hold just comparison with some of the best coals in India. Probably the fairest way, seeing that although the specimens are taken from about every foot, the actual matter assayed may really represent only an inch or two in thickness, is to take the whole as one, and take as the mean composition the average of all the results (neglecting for the present the two separate 3 feet seams). And for comparison, to take 30 separate specimens of Ranigunj coals from different worked beds, and take the average composition of these.

Taking the 31 specimens of the Googoos coal, the average result of all is—

Carbon	44·51
Volatile	35·34
Ash	20·15

And the average result of 30 Ranigunj coals is—

Carbon	50·9
Volatile	34·6
Ash	14·5

that is, the Googoos (average) coal is 6·39 per cent. inferior to the *average* of Ranigunj coals as to the main heating power, and it is also 6 per cent. worse than the same as to amount of useless matter. Or, viewing it in another way, it may be said that out of the 31 odd feet of "coal" there are 28, which contain less carbon than the *average* of 30 Ranigunj coals, good and bad, and only 3 which contain more; while there are 23 which contain more ash than the same average, and only 8 which contain less.

These results appear unquestionable, so far as the coal yet obtained is concerned. That this coal will at the same time prove highly useful cannot for a moment be questioned; and we must only continue to seek for better.

The results of these trials showed the duty of Chanda coal roughly, as compared with Ranigunj coal, to be as 67 to 87. The comparison by assay gives 45 : 51, or the trial by rail gives the work in the ratio of 1·00 : 1·29, that by assay as 1·00 : 1·14. As compared with English coal the duty was by actual trial as 4·0 to 6·5, by assay as 44·5 : 68, or, in the first case, as 1 : 1·63, in the latter as 1 : 1·53.

These are very close approximations and fully bear out the value of such assays. In all cases, it is worth notice also, the result as per assay is more favourable than that by actual trial. Both methods of testing the value prove that good useful fuel exists near Googoos in considerable quantity.

The explorations are being carried on with vigour, and the results will be given from time to time.

In connection with this enquiry, it is necessary to give publicity here to some important facts regarding which considerable misapprehension has evidently existed. In the last general report on the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner has (p. 76) said: "So far coal has only been discovered in that known as the Damuda series, and it remains to be proved whether the Kamptee group is carboniferous." This name "Kamptee group" has never been published before or defined, and without such definition it is meaningless. It was a term used by Mr. W. Blanford on a preliminary sketch map of the district, copy of which was given to the officer of the Geological Survey working at Chanda for his information. But the term was simply one of convenience, and for temporary local use as applied to a series of beds in the vicinity, and signifying nothing more than those local beds; simply a name used instead of a long phrase to convey certain peculiarities in texture, &c. It is one of many such short names which, used for a time merely locally, give place to others when relations and connections have been traced out. It has therefore never been published or used in any other way than as a term of convenience among the officers of the Geological Department. It is in fact meaningless without definition.

But having thus been used, I may state that the local beds so called "Kamptee" are nothing more nor less than the Central Indian representatives of the great *Panchet* series of rocks, so well seen in the Ranigunj coal-field, still better developed in the Jherria, the Bokaro, the Karunpura, and other detached coal-fields towards the west, and which series of rocks can be (and have been) traced across all the intervening country up to Nagpur and Chanda. And as in the Ranjgunj field, so in every other section exposed throughout the hundreds of miles of country (thousands of square miles) not a trace of coal is known to occur in them. This induction is far wider and far more satisfactory than any examination of the Central Provinces alone could afford.

But, in addition to this, accompanying this extension and development of the Panchet series, there is, from east to west, a steady and continuous but rather rapid diminution of the true coal-bearing rocks (the *Damuda* series), so that the formation which in the east is of several thousand feet in thickness, with more than one hundred beds of coal of varying thickness, and which is there easily divisible into three groups, on passing to the west so dwindles down, that, in the Nerbudda valley and in the Chanda field, the total thickness of the formation does not exceed as many hundred feet as it was thousands in the east, and that all the coal is confined to a few beds of great irregularity near the base of the series. These facts also have been established not by any local investigation, but by a long continued and systematically carried out series of examinations and measurements spread over hundreds of miles of the country.

There appears not a doubt as to the fact that coal does not occur in the Panchet rocks. There is equally no doubt that coal is not in the Talchir rocks below, and the simple point that remains to be proved in the Chanda field is the extent, thickness, and value of the coal which does accompany the Damuda rocks. If the country were not so much covered, the limits of these rocks could readily be traced; there is no difficulty in distinguishing them. But unfortunately there is a large part so concealed by superficial deposits that the existence of these coal-bearing rocks must be probed out by boring. And this is what is now being done by the Geological Survey for the Government of India.

The borings at Chands and at Ballarpur given above are additional proofs of the very limited thickness of these rocks. The entire thickness of the Damuda series, as it there exists, together with all the overlying beds, is said to have been passed through within about 235 feet. Of this more than one-third belongs to the upper series, leaving the thickness of the entire Damuda or coal-bearing formation here not more than about 150 feet!

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

EIGHTH DAY: Monday, 29th November.

The business of the Sessions was resumed this morning, when the following cases were disposed of before a European jury:—

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASES.

Seth Spencer was charged with having, on the 29th September, he being at the time a mason inspector on the G. I. P. Railway, "neglected to do what he was legally bound to do," that was, having put a trolly on the line at mid-day without being followed by a man with a red flag half a mile behind.

Mr. Ferguson appeared on behalf of the Railway Company to prosecute; the prisoner was not defended.

In opening the case, the learned counsel remarked that the Legislature had laid down certain provisions for the safety of passengers. The servants of the company were engaged in very responsible duties, work that was fraught with great danger to the public, and provisions for the proper discharge of these or the punishment of neglect must be very necessary and salutary. The servants must see that any faults or breach of duty would be punished, and by these means alone could the public have safety.

The circumstances of the case were that, on the 29th September, a goods train was proceeding from Kussara to Kurdee; at about half way there was a sharp curve, and, on rounding that, the train came in sight of a lorry in which was the prisoner upon the same line of rails. The train was going at the rate of 15 or 20 miles an hour, and as the lorry was only 150 yards off, those in charge of the train were unable to pull up until about four yards off the trolly. The prisoner, in his remarks to the jury, said that just before the monsoon his two signalmen were discharged, and he had still to inspect two bridges during the monsoon. Several railway officials were examined, and they stated that the prisoner could have taken two men from the permanent way; but on cross-examination they said he could only get them by permission of the inspector of permanent way, who had no orders from Mr. Gaitwell, their superior officer, to let the prisoner have them.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, said that if the prisoner was not prepared to comply with the regulations, he ought not to have gone on the line at all. If he was entitled to have signalmen he could have declined to go on the line till he got them, and he had no right to start when he could not do so without disobeying the rule and endangering the safety of passengers. The prisoner might have had some difficulty in getting the men, but it was for the jury to consider whether it was possible for him to obey the rule, and whether he did obey it. In defence of the safety of the public, His Lordship was bound to tell them that if it were possible for the servants of the railway to obey the rules then they must obey them, and were criminally responsible if they did not; and he must tell the jury he had the means. There would be no safety for the public or the servants of the company if any flimsy, trifling, or even moderate excuses were allowed to exonerate a man who had been guilty of neglect in the performance of his duty. If a train had run into the trolly, and a serious accident had occurred, it would have been no excuse for the prisoner to say he could not get the signalmen; he ought to have got them before he started.

The jury retired for a few minutes, and then returned with a verdict finding the prisoner "guilty, but strongly recommending him to mercy, owing to the faulty arrangements of the company."

In answer to the Court, it was stated that the prisoner had been in custody since the 13th November.

The Judge then said—I quite concur in the propriety of the verdict which the jury have given; and I cannot say that their recommendation to mercy is not also founded on fair grounds. I am not altogether satisfied that proper directions were given to the prisoner at the bar when the regular signallers were discharged, which would have enabled him to obtain permanent way men as signallers. I don't wish to charge Mr. Gaitwell with saying anything that is not perfectly true—it may be that Mr. Gaitwell did inform the prisoner that he might take men from the permanent way, but, albeit, he admits he did not inform the inspectors of permanent way that he had given such instructions; and it strikes me as very doubtful indeed, whether, if the prisoner had applied to the inspectors of permanent way, he would have got them without direct instructions from Mr. Gaitwell. But I adhere to the direction to the jury that, although he had not permanent way men allotted to him, it was his duty to send men behind with a flag, and that in not complying with the rules for railway servants to that effect he did expose the train that was coming up, or any train that was on the line at that time, to injury; and that that omission to comply with the directions in the rules, when he had the means of complying with them—for he had the means, though not so perfectly as he might have had—must not be passed over; and I should not be doing my duty to the public if I were to pass it over. Accordingly I feel it my duty to sentence the prisoner to suffer simple imprisonment for six weeks to run from the 13th November, and that is, I think, a very moderate sentence.

The prisoner (gratefully)—Thank you, my Lord.

Simeon Thompson was placed at the bar on two charges of wilfully doing an act which he was legally prohibited from doing, and in consequence of which act the safety of persons upon the railway was endangered.

His Lordship remarked, on the opening of the Court, that one of the charges had relation to not being present when fire-plugs were put on; and he wished to ask whether the prosecution had any printed rule of the company on the subject requiring the presence of the driver?

Mr. Ferguson, who appeared for prosecution, replied that he had no such rule.

His Lordship said that in this case he must cause a *nolle prosequi* to be entered on that charge, because on perusing the evidence, and hearing this admission, he did not think the charge was sustainable. There was another charge against the prisoner which could be proceeded with.

Mr. Ferguson said, in reply to His Lordship, that he had had very great doubts as to the sustaining of this charge.

After the trial of Seth Spencer, Thompson was placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 4th September, whilst an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, crippled the safety valve of the engine he was working, by inserting two wooden wedges on the spring of the balance lever valves, thus endangering the safety of the persons on the line.

Mr. Ferguson, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the prisoner had been driving No. 38 engine on the G. I. P. Railway for eight months previous to the 4th September last. There were three safety valves on the engine, two on the old lever principle and one a Naylor's patent. The amount of pressure allowed on the valves by the company was 120 lbs. per square inch: the area of the old lever valves was 19·2422, and that of the other 3·1416 inches. On the 4th September prisoner was driving a goods train, and he inserted wooden wedges above the lever, and prevented the valve rising; the consequence of which was that the only means of exit for the steam was by the small patent safety valve. Thus, instead of having a pressure of 120 lbs. per square inch, he had 20 or 30 lbs. more; and the consequence was that the boiler would generate more steam than was safe. That was on Saturday morning; on Monday the wedges were discovered, and the prisoner was taxed with having put them in, and he answered that the weights of the valve were too light. If that answer had been correct, it would have been the prisoner's duty to have entered a report in the Locomotive Superintendent's office, stating that his engine was out of repair, and the repairs would have been executed, or another engine provided; but he had made no formal report. He was asked if he knew the probable consequence, and the jury would hear that he hung his head. To another question he replied that his train was too heavy, and he could not work it: but it would be shown that if that had been the case, it was the driver's duty to divide his train.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution, these being officers of the company, who spoke to the engine having been a favourite, and with valves in good condition. They also concurred in saying that the crippling the valves was attended with much danger—Mr. Bell remarking that he should prefer being off the engine under such circumstances. (A laugh.) The defence was that the levers had been rattling about, and so the wedges were put in only to keep them still.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the counsel for the defence was about to raise some points at law when,

The Judge said—There is one point I should like to ask the counsel for the prosecution—do you wish to offer any proof that anybody was on the train? I wish to know how anybody was in danger.

Mr. Ferguson—We have the man himself, and the fireman—the prisoner's own admission—which is the strongest evidence you could get against him.

The Judge—Have you got a count against him for attempting to commit suicide? (A laugh.)

Mr. Ferguson—I have the fireman here.

The Judge—We must call him.

Mr. Starling—I understood my learned friend's case was closed.

The Judge—I will tell you, Mr. Starling. I think, as my learned brother Arnould has said here he often thought, that cases here are not games of skill between learned counsel, but are cases in which the Court endeavours to ascertain what is the truth and administer justice accordingly; and the mere slip by Mr. Ferguson not to call this man before I sum up to the jury will not prevent me calling him.

Mr. Ferguson—I carefully considered the case, my Lord, and did not think it necessary.

The Judge—Well, I think it is.

The fireman who had been on the engine was then called; and after his evidence,

His Lordship remarked that he had been of opinion the sections would not have been satisfied, but now that the jury had evidence, as to two firemen being on the train, the case might go to them. The first count, the one under the Railway Act would, however, be withdrawn, because he did not see any printed regulation, which it was said the prisoner ought to have fulfilled. One rule showed what he ought to have done if he found his train too heavy, but the prosecution did not charge him with not dividing his train.

Mr. Starling raised a point at law which was repelled, and he then proceeded to address the jury.

His Lordship, in summing up, explained that the jury would acquit the prisoner on the first count. The second and third charges had been drawn up by the Clerk of the Crown under a power given him by the Legislature, and which was frequently and necessarily exercised, inasmuch as the magistrates often did not know how to frame their charges; and he had no doubt that these applied to the case, and therefore had not encouraged some hair-splitting that the learned counsel seemed inclined to indulge in. Counsel for the defence was entitled to take every point that seemed at all plausible, and had in this case acted quite rightly; but he had not countenanced the objection as he had not the least doubt that the case of a man who on an engine did any act to endanger life or cause hurt came within the section. If the jury thought that the plugging of the safety valves was attended with danger, they must convict. He must say it was very necessary that persons who were in such responsible positions as engine drivers should do their duty, and if they acted in such a manner in the management of their engines as to endanger the safety even of the firemen on the engines, they ought to be punished; but, on the other hand, the anxiety of the jury to guard the public from rashness and negligence was not to prevent them from seeing that they did not act on too slender evidence and convict men unless they were proved guilty.

After a brief adjournment the jury found the prisoner guilty of having done an act with machinery so rashly and negligently as to be likely to cause hurt, but they strongly recommended him to mercy on account of his long service and previous good character.

His Lordship said he should take the recommendation of the jury into consideration, and, under these circumstances, he thought himself justified in passing sentence of simple imprisonment for two calendar months.

NINTH DAY; Tuesday, 30th November.

The Sessions resumed this morning when—after His Lordship had passed sentence on Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun, and the case regarding Mr. Moroba Cannoba's jewellery (which we report elsewhere) had been heard—the following cases were disposed of by a common jury:—

Theft from the Railway.—Rajaram Gunesh, a sepoy in the employment of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was charged with theft as a servant. It seemed that he had got a bale of silk from the station and put it into a hack gharry. The driver's suspicions were aroused and he informed a sepoy, who refused a bribe offered by prisoner, and then reported the matter to a European constable. His Lordship remarked that the gharrywallah had acted extremely well in this matter and deserved the consideration of the Company whose property he saved—for it was in their custody and they were responsible for it. Mr. Farren appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner was undefended. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine calendar months.

Theft from a Woman.—Ahmed Fukeer and Goolam Hoossein Shaik Ali were charged with stealing some ornaments from the house of a woman with whom they were said to have been intimate. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Farren for the defence. The case lasted all the afternoon and, after a short adjournment, the jury found the prisoners guilty of theft in a building used as a dwelling. They were then sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The Sessions adjourned at 5-20 till Wednesday morning, when the business will possibly be finished.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 25th November.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.)

ATTEMPT BY A HINDOO LAD TO MURDER A CHILD FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

The Queen vs. Imam Jannoo.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Poona, before Mr. R. White, Session Judge, Imam Jannoo, aged nine years, a resident of Barsee, committed for trial by Mr. H. J. Parsons, full-power magistrate of Poona, was charged with robbery, and at the time of the commission of the same, causing grievous hurt to Ballia, son of Babajee

From the Session Judge's charge to the jury, it appears that the accused was charged with having committed robbery at Barsee on the 4th June 1869. Ballia was a very little boy, able indeed to talk, but not to express himself intelligibly. His father Babajee stated that the child was only in his fourth year. The evidence of Ballia's mother, Toolza, showed that on or about the above date, in the evening, just before sunset, Ballia was playing in front of her house. Toolza was then at the door of the house and went in to put her baby to sleep. Shortly afterwards she came out, but did not see Ballia and could not find him anywhere. She then went to her husband, who was doing work at a Wanee's shop, and told him that Ballia was missing. He immediately went and made search for the child. He and Toolza continued to search all night, but without success. In the morning, however, about seven o'clock, he discovered Ballia lying on his face, in a senseless state, in a field near a mango-grove about half a mile from Barsee. The poor child was bleeding from several incised wounds, on his face and left arm, and his right temple, and the whole of the right side of his face was very much swollen. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained under treatment about twenty days. When Toolza last saw Ballia, before missing him, he was wearing a silver necklace, a pair of silver bracelets, and a pair of silver anklets. When he was found lying near the mango-grove, the necklace and the bracelets were on him, but the anklets were gone. There were two bleeding wounds on his left arm. One of them was at the wrist, and was caused evidently by the bracelet, in the endeavour to remove it, having been pressed into the flesh. The evidence of the hospital assistant showed that the wounds which Ballia had received were of a serious nature. Most of them appeared to be such as might have been inflicted by the sharp edge of a stone. Ballia was suffering from concussion of the brain when received into hospital, and was for one day quite insensible. He was ill for twelve days, and for the first four of them was in a critical state. The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The accused having appealed to the High Court, their Lordships on the above date gave judgment as follows:—

The accused whose age is entered in the proceedings at nine years has been convicted by a jury at the Poona August Session under section 397 of the Indian Penal Code. It was alleged for the defence that the accused is not legally responsible for his actions, being under twelve years of age, and not having attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequence of his conduct. This was a question of fact which should have been left to the consideration of the jury, but in his charge the Session Judge has positively told the jury that the accused cannot be considered to be *doli incapax* in the following terms:—"The accused says he is only nine years of age, but he is evidently at least ten, and is probably eleven years old, and his answers to the court's questions clearly indicate that he has attained sufficient maturity of understanding to have been able, if he committed the act with which he is charged, to judge at the time of its commission, of its nature and consequences so that he cannot come under the exemption from legal responsibility referred to in section 83 of the Indian Penal Code." This point on which the accused was clearly entitled to have the verdict of the jury, has been determined by the Session Judge himself, and we must therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and direct that a new trial be held.

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MANCHESTER COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

(*Manchester Courier*, Nov. 3.)

The annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association was held in the Mayor's-parlour, Town-hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Cheetham in the chair. Amongst those present were Sir T. Bazley, Bart., M.P., Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., Colonel Gray, M.P., Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Hugh Mason, and Mr. Malcom Ross.

The Secretary (Mr. Isaac Watts) stated that letters of apology for non-attendance had been received from Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., the latter of whom regretted that he could not attend the meeting. He had long endeavoured to impress upon the association the importance of the experiment in the growth of cotton by irrigation. He had received several communications in consequence of his observations on this subject at the meeting in London, and one particularly from Major Ford, superintendent of public works at Berar, who stated that the yield was quadrupled by irrigation, and the quality greatly improved.

The following report was then taken as read :—

"Your committee during the past year have given constant and anxious attention to the best and speediest means of providing increased supplies of cotton, and they venture to believe that the measures which they have adopted will meet with the approbation of their constituents. Driven by the slow progress made by America since the war to recover the position previously attained as a cotton-growing country, and the increasing losses and sufferings experienced by our manufacturers through the scarcity and dearness of the raw material required to keep their mills in operation, your committee have felt constrained to turn their attention afresh to India, and to consider how the production of cotton might there be augmented. The presence in this country of several Government officials from the cotton growing districts of India, with whom your association had previously been in correspondence, and who had done good service in promoting its objects, very opportunely afforded your committee the benefit of their counsels in considering what further practical measures might be adopted with any assurance of success. Repeated conferences were accordingly held with these gentlemen, especially with Mr. Ashburner, collector of Khandeish, whose successful exertions to improve the cotton of that district are so well known; and the conclusion at which your committee at length arrived was, in the first place, to represent to the Secretary of State for India in Council the measures most likely in their judgment to be speedily effectual in securing an increased growth of cotton in India. They accordingly, in an interview with the Duke of Argyll, recommended that the collectors in the chief cotton districts should be required and authorised to make it a part of their duty to promote an extended and improved cultivation of cotton in their respective collectorates, and that they should be instructed not only to ascertain and report upon the best means of accomplishing the object desired, but aided by competent assistants should take such steps as they might consider best calculated to be beneficial, and, further, that some recognition of the services thus rendered by these gentlemen, either by pecuniary remuneration or civil distinction should be made by the Government. More particularly, your committee urged that in the districts of the Punjaub, Sind, Guzerat, Hingunghat, Berar, and the South Mahratta country, and in the cotton districts in the presidencies of Madras and Bengal, Government should place under the care of the local officers and well qualified assistants, a plot of land, of say 10 or 20 acres, for the purpose of experimental cotton cultivation, with exotic and selected indigenous seed and various kinds of manure found to be so successful in the Southern States of America. In this way your committee believe that improved methods of cultivation, the use of implements and machinery for economising labour, would be brought under the notice of the ryots, and would be productive of great benefit. Your committee regret to report that the reply of the Government to their recommendations, whilst expressing willingness to comply as far as practicable with the representations of your association, did not fully realise their expectations, and did not evince as much readiness as it was hoped would be shown, to act at once upon the suggestions which had been made. Your committee therefore considered it necessary, in a further communication, to reiterate and again urge their recommendations upon the attention of Government, and to this a reply has been recently received, containing the assurance 'that the practical suggestions made by your association shall receive the careful attention of the Duke of Argyll in communication with the Government of India.' Your committee, deeply concerned at the long continued depression experienced in the cotton districts, and moved by the painful spectacle presented by the enforced idleness and emigration of so many industrious operatives, invited, before the close of Parliament, a conference of members of the House of Commons and others connected with the cotton industry, for the consideration of measures relating to the agricultural and commercial interests of India, and increased supply of cotton from that country. In response to this invitation, a numerous and influential meeting was held in London, and, after careful consideration, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to the Government of India that £10,000,000 per annum during the next five years should be expended upon public works of a remunerative character, and which have been proved to be necessary for the agricultural development of that country, and that Boards of agriculture should be established in each presidency, with a view to the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, including ploughs and other implements, the proper selection of seeds and the use of fertilisers, which have proved so useful both in England and America, as well as for the purpose of obtaining statistical returns. Encouraged by the great interest which the present Governor-General of India has manifested in the development of the resources of the country placed under his control, and by the special solicitude which he has shown to promote an improved and extended cultivation of cotton, and to provide readier means of transport, your committee resolved to memorialise his excellency in council, and to recommend the formation of a department of agriculture in each of the three presidencies, to ensure the carrying out of all practicable methods of improvements, to provide the necessary assistants, to collect statistics, receive and transmit reports, and do all that may be expedient for the full attainment of the objects desired by your association. Also, that the railways into the cotton districts, which would give readier access to markets, and afford additional facilities of transport, such as two short branches to connect the great cotton marts of Khangaon and Oomrawuttee with the Great India Peninsular main line, a branch from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum and Wudwan, one from Ahmedabad towards Deesa, and a line from the port of Carwar on the Malabar coast to Hooblee and Dharwar, should have the precedence, and be constructed with as little delay as possible out of whatever funds may be allotted annually for the construction of railways in India. And further, that works of irrigation, and roads where needed and likely to increase the production of cotton should be quickly provided, and that all projects of this nature which may be brought forward in the cotton-growing districts should receive primary attention. Your committee having had their attention directed to the important results obtained by the use of fertilisers in the cotton fields of the United States, by means of which a considerable increase in the yield per acre is said to be obtained, resolved to send to India a quantity of artificial manures, with instructions to have careful experiments made with it in different districts, and upon different kinds of soil, both with and without irrigation, for the purpose of demonstrating the possibility of obtaining an increased production of cotton, without placing more land under cultivation. This manure arriving too late to be used in the way at first intended, is now being applied to the growing crops in a liquid state, under the intelligent and careful supervision of the cotton commissioners, Dr. Forbes and Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Hope, collector of Surat, Mr. Borradaile, collector of Ahmedabad, and Captain Moore, cotton department in the same district, Mr. Ashburner, collector of Khandeish and the superintendent of the government model farm in that district, the government gardeners and assistants to cotton commissioner at Sheagaum, Hingunghat, and Oomrawuttee, Mr. A. Whittle, cotton agent and experienced cultivator, Veerumgaum, and several Mamlutdars who have undertaken its distribution amongst the ryots. Your committee being anxious to encourage all attempts to promote the improvement of Indian cotton, offered, for the best samples at the Broach Exhibition, 20 silver medals, together with money prizes varying from £2 to £10 each, which were duly awarded, and the samples have been sent to your association. Your committee rejoice to learn that the exertions made by the United States to increase the production of cotton, justify the expectation of increased supplies from that quarter, and that the new system of free labour is gradually becoming more satisfactory, and giving assurance that eventually it will prove fully as efficient as that which it has superseded. Your association has always endeavoured to show the Southern planters that, whilst impelled by powerful considerations to promote the growth of cotton elsewhere, and especially in India and other dominions of the British crown, no jealousy is entertained with respect to the renewed exertions of the United States, nor any desire that less cotton should be produced by them than formerly. On the contrary your committee regard with satisfaction the progress which has already been made, and will hail the success of the efforts which are now employed to overcome the difficulties which still exist. Although it is not the business of your association to direct emigration from this country, your committee would recommend those who do emigrate from Europe to turn their attention to the South, and after careful preliminary inquiries to consider the expediency of establishing themselves in those cotton states in which the climate may be suitable for white settlers, and thus aid those who with indomitable energy are endeavouring to raise the American crop to at least 'five millions of bales.' Your committee are gratified to find that Egypt continues to make successful exertions as a cotton-growing country, and that the Khedive displays unabated solicitude to encourage and extend the cultivation of this valuable description of cotton. It comes forward honestly packed, and the quality has been well maintained, and your committee indulge the hope that the quantity will be steadily increased from year to year, in proportion as the necessity for growing cereals becomes diminished by additional and more ready means of importing food. Your committee fully believe that under the energetic administration of its present government, Egypt will continue to occupy a prominent rank amongst the countries which have most successfully responded to our appeal for more adequate supplies of cotton. Your committee have witnessed with much gratification the steady progress which has been made in the growth of cotton in the Brazils. The advance has been very considerable, and no country perhaps has come forward so successfully to aid us in providing adequate supplies of cotton. Great improvement has been effected in its growth and preparation, although the continued use of saw-gins is much to be deplored and tends to prevent Brazillian cotton from being regarded with so much favour as it otherwise would be if the Macarthy gin were used. In connection with the Brazils your committee must make special mention of the province of Sao Paulo, which since it first began, from the seed sent out by your association to produce cotton some seven years ago, has steadily continued to supply our markets with the valuable description known as 'Santos,' and should the expectations formed of this year's crop be realised, the province of Sao Paulo will have exported half as much again as all Brazil exported before the late American war. Your committee regret to be unable to express satisfaction with the progress of cotton cultivation in the Ottoman empire. The sanguine hopes which they formerly entertained have not been realised, although much excellent cotton, especially from the American seed which has been scattered over the country, is produced; and there are still all the materials existing for making Turkey a highly prolific and valuable source of cotton supply. There is reason to believe that this year's crop will be larger than the last, but there is no doubt that much more might be done than has hitherto been accomplished, and it is not too much to expect that at least a million of bales should be produced. If the government were more efficient and able to carry out its decrees with respect to roads, tithes, and local facilities for the production and transport of cotton—if the petty hindrances still existing were removed—if there were better methods of agriculture, and a more extensive use of American seed, which has proved eminently successful, the soil and climate are so well adapted to the growth of cotton that we might reasonably look for a very large increase. Your committee hope that the government may still be induced to make fresh exertions to establish an industry of so much value and importance. In Queensland, the Cape of Good Hope, Peru, Tahiti, and other minor sources of cotton supply, your committee are gratified to find that energetic exertions to make the growth of cotton permanent and successful continue to be made, and it is believed that the imports from all these quarters will steadily increase. The countries which, in addition to the United States, are now earnestly and successfully engaged in the growth of cotton are so numerous, and have such powerful inducements to persevere, that it is impossible to believe that the supply of cotton can long continue to be inadequate. Your committee have the highest satisfaction in placing upon record the noble proposal made by Miss Burdett Coutts shortly after the last annual meeting of your association. That lady, having observed from the speeches and statements then made that the supply of cotton was by no means so large and secure as could be desired, expressed her anxiety, in a letter addressed spontaneously to Sir Thos. Bazley, Bart., to promote still further the work of your association, and generously offered to place the sum of £500 at the disposal of your committee, to be expended upon such special efforts as it might at this juncture be thought useful to make. Your committee gladly accepted the proposal, and, relying upon the continued support of their constituents, resolved to add another £500 to the amount so liberally offered by Miss Coutts, making £1,000 to be expended upon special measures, more particularly those urged upon the attention of the government of India. They accordingly suggested that a part of this special fund should be appropriated to each of the districts recommended for experimental cotton cultivation, and they entertain a confident opinion that, if the plans which they have placed before Government be carried out, the ryots of India will be greatly aided in their efforts, and that an increased quantity, as well as a better quality, of cotton will be grown upon the lands now in their occupation. The correspondence of the past year comprises communications with the cotton districts in the three presidencies of India, Singapore, Sarawak, Queensland, Fiji, Tonga, Friendly Islands, Tobago, Porto Rico, and other parts of the West Indies, Sao Paulo, River San Francisco Penedo, and other parts of the Brazils, the Argentine Republic, and other places in Central and South America, Columbus, Memphis, Boston, Savannah, Galveston, and other parts of the United States, Fort Beaufort, Grahamstown, Peddie, and other parts of Africa, Egypt, Smyrna, and other parts of Asiatic and European Turkey, Turin, Brindisi, and other parts of Italy. This correspondence has devolved upon your committee the duty of supplying information and advice, of attending to numerous applications for seed and machinery, and of rendering useful service in taking charge of small consignments of cotton. Your committee continue to receive from their various correspondents an assurance that the association is held in the highest estimation, and that much value is attached to the services which it is always ready to afford. Your committee have gladly undertaken the disposal of several bales of cotton consigned to them from Dominica, Tobago, and Queensland. They have also examined and reported upon numerous samples of cotton sent from China and Queensland, the West Indies, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Mexico, and other places in Central, South and North America, Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of Africa, Fiji, Egypt, and Italy. In this department of labour they have had the valuable assistance of Messrs. J. Wrigley and Sons, and Messrs. W. Bower and Son, who have kindly undertaken to report upon the samples sent to them, and whose services in this respect your committee desire gratefully to acknowledge. The cotton seed distributed during the year amounts to 257 cwt., chiefly American and Egyptian; 187 cwt. were sent from Manchester, and 70 cwt. from Alexandria. The following places have thus been supplied with seed, viz. Bombay, Darjeeling, Khandeish, and various parts of India, Sarawak, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Antigua, Nevis, and other places in the West Indies, Maranham, and other parts of Brazil, San Francisco, Salto, Rosario, Honolulu, and the Fiji Islands. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have as formerly conveyed seed for your association to India free of charge or at reduced rates, and your committee gladly tender their best thanks for the generous co-operation thus afforded. They have also gratefully to acknowledge the generous offer of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company, to convey seed to India free of freight, by any of their steamers from Suez, of which advantage has been taken by the honorary agents of your association at Alexandria. The Foreign office has continued to procure for your association valuable reports respecting the state and prospects of the crops from her Majesty's consuls in the various countries where cotton is grown. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon, readily complied with the request of your association to send out queries to be answered by the consular agents, in order that the most reliable information as to our probable supplies of cotton might be obtained. The result of these inquiries have appeared from time to time in the "Cotton Supply Reporter." Your committee, in closing their report, desire to express their conviction that the work of your association was never more needed, nor more important, than at the present time. The long-continued depression of the cotton trade, for which your committee can see no effectual remedy but a plentiful and cheap supply of the raw material, and the increasing sufferings both of the operatives and their employers, render it an imperative duty to continue to promote by all practicable means an extended production of cotton in every part of the world. Your association, from its experience and its investigations, is now more capable than it ever has been at any previous period of its history of accomplishing the great object for which it was established. Its influence is acknowledged in all cotton growing countries, and if in some cases an exaggerated representation be made of its power, its means of usefulness are confessedly great, and should be diligently employed. Your committee earnestly recommend the trade to rally round the association with fresh ardour, and by their continued and liberal support to assist its efforts to procure as speedily as possible an abundant supply of cotton.

The treasurer's account on the receipts side showed that there was to balance of stock last year £1,053 18s. 1d.; subscriptions, £1,679 13s.; moneys received on account of seed and gins, £1,243 9s. 8d.; banker's interest, £10 18s. 8d.; total, £3,987 19s. 5d. On the creditors side £433 10s. 6d. had been expended for grants of cotton seed, gins, shipping charges, and prize account; £906 9s. 4d. for general expenditure; £516 13s. 4d. for general stock; £54 10s. for advertising; balances, cash in District Bank, £2,048 5s. 9d. office, £28 10s. 6d.; total, £3,987 19s. 5d.

The Chairman said he had had the honour of meeting some of them on previous occasions at the annual meetings in that room and confessed he did not know, even in the midst of our severest distress during the American war, that he met them with deeper feelings than he did on the present occasion. What was their position? They were there after eight years since the commencement of the civil war, and he found the cotton trade of Lancashire involved in difficulties, in embarrassments, and losses which they thought they had long since bid adieu to; and if there was no light to be seen through this darkness—but that there was he hoped they would be able to make visible during the discussion—still he thought there was gravity under the circumstances in which the cotton supply of the world was placed to make them more determined not to relax their efforts until they saw their industry and their artisans placed out of danger. He knew that the association had to grapple with a great difficulty at the commencement of the war, as they had to impress on the minds of manufacturers themselves the serious dilemma in which they and their workpeople were placed. There was a general impression that the war in America would not last and consequently when it terminated our difficulties would cease, and that we should obtain again the usual large crops of four or four and a half millions, and here we were again in the third year with a small crop, testifying to the truth that we could not expect large crops from the United States. Now that slavery was abolished the cultivation depended upon freemen, and the increase of the supply must be a work of time. A suggestion had been made to introduce Chinese into the plantations, which was a very wise one, but even with them the increase would be a work of time, and it would take a large population before we obtained the amount we needed, and which we were anxious to obtain. He had said we were in the third year of short cultivation in that country. He found that this year we obtained 2,260,000 bales, last year 2,430,000 bales, the year before 2,076,000 bales, and the year before 2,214,000; therefore it was the fourth year in which the average supply had been between two and three million bales. Until America sent us three million bales we should have no relief, and no sufficient cotton supply for all parts of this country. What, then, was the course we should take? It behoved them to be more earnest than ever, to look to other sources of supply, seeing that America would inevitably, from the stimulus lately given, ultimately grow a considerable quantity; but in the meantime they would be exposed to much suffering unless they found other countries to fill up the void which America had given them. It would be admitted, he thought, on all hands, that the only country from which they could largely attempt to fill up this void at the present moment was a country under our own dominion—India—and to that the attention of the directors and committee of the association had been earnestly directed during the past year. What was the supply of cotton from India previous to the American war? The average supply of five years was 515,000 bales per annum. And since the war, during the last eight years, the supply had risen to an average of 1,300,050 bales per annum, and in the last two years they had exported 1,700,000 bales. It would, therefore, be seen that India had increased three-fold in the extent of her cultivation and in her exports, as compared with what had been done there previous to the American war; and also that those views which had been entertained by Indian authorities had been exploded. They paid no attention now to statements which had been made to the effect that originally India grew six millions of cotton, and it only now wanted attention to bring about a revival of this growth. After a careful survey of the figures he (the Chairman) did not think that India ever produced more than two millions or two millions and a half of cotton, including her own consumption. He therefore held that the idea that India could produce such a very large supply was erroneous and deceptive. They had had various schemes laid before them for increasing the Indian supply. Some persons said they wanted a great company established, and with the capital of that company to get the waste land of India into cotton cultivation; others had suggested that it only wanted railways, and then they would be able to get plenty of cotton; and others suggested that it only wanted irrigation. It appeared to the committee, who were unanimous upon the point, that they neither wanted fresh land or fresh labourers, but that the great hindrance was the old-fashioned and negligent system of cultivation, by which 70lbs. per acre was raised in India against 300lbs. and 400lbs. per acre in the United States. Why should this low produce per acre be the continual standing point in India? Why should they not take steps to make it 140lbs. per acre? (Applause.) What were the measures which the association had proposed to the Government to bring about this result. They had pointed out that the natives of India, were willing to cultivate cotton if they were directed, and they knew that they could obtain a better price for it. But who was to direct them? One official said they ought to send men from Lancashire. It was a preposterous idea to talk about sending men from Lancashire, who did not understand a word of Hindostanee or the climate, to direct the natives how to grow cotton. How could such men influence the natives, when they went in no official capacity? The natives would pay no respect to them. Anything they had obtained in the improvement of the cultivation of cotton, or in the better selection of the seeds, had been obtained through the official servants of the collectorate; and he had great pleasure in paying, on that occasion, a compliment to them for their services. They had received neither emolument or pay, and he thought they were entitled to one or the other. The association had pressed upon the attention of the Government the necessity of appointing directors, if only for the purpose of giving advice to the natives, and suggesting to them the necessity for obtaining better seeds and better agricultural implements; and also in order to influence the natives to cultivate more wisely and intelligently, and with better results than they had at the present moment. He could not say much—he only wished he could—of the progress which the present Indian officers were making for them. They had made some slight advance in the question of the railways; they had given the necessary directions for the construction of new lines but in the great question of appointing collectors they had not done anything. The committee of the association had asked that a collector should be appointed on every twenty or thirty acres of land, that he should have subordinates under him, and make experiments in the growth of cotton, so as to show practically to the natives in his collectorate what should be done. The Government had not appointed these collectors, but in particular districts eight practical gardeners had been appointed. He was persuaded that a great deal depended upon the seeds used. The ryot grew cotton as his ancestors did; he never altered his seed or made any difference in it. Four of the gardeners who had been appointed had been at work, experimenting with the best class of seeds sent out to the different districts; but he contended that so long as the appointment of collectors remained unheeded and unattended to they could not expect any great result. With respect to this question of India, there was a class of men in this country who were fond of attacking Manchester, because they said Manchester wanted India governed for the sake of Manchester. In the first place that idea was a total misrepresentation of the Cotton Supply Association's views. (Hear, hear.) They had never advocated any step whatever for the improvement of the Indian government—he was glad to say that since that association had made their suggestions a great many of them had been taken up without acknowledgment—or made any suggestions exclusively confined to the cultivation of cotton. Take the railway question. They had said that if they had a certain railway in India it would stimulate the growth of cotton; but would it not stimulate the growth of every other article? If the ryots grew food or flax, would the railway not increase them? (Applause.) If they had asked the Government to make a railway, and to say that no one should grow anything but cotton near it, then he could have understood this attack which had been made upon Manchester. All the suggestions which had been made by that association were for the purpose of improving the position of the ryots; and, while men had been abusing them as selfish agitators, they had been rendering services to the British Government as well as promoting the freedom and improvement of the Indian people. (Applause.) He would call their attention to Brazil—which was another country from whence they received a supply of cotton. He was afraid that the hopes which they had entertained last year as to Brazil would not be realised this year. That country had supplied 100,000 bales of cotton before the American war, but last year the supply was 650,000 bales. He was glad to say that a portion of the 650,000 bales arose from the seed which had been sent out to various portions of the empire. He was afraid that the difficulty in Brazil, as in every other country excepting India, arose from the supply of labour. They had in the cultivation of sugar in Brazil a formidable competitor to meet with as regarded the labour of the country. That association had pressed upon the Government the necessity of taking advantage of the very fine climate of Brazil, and its unbounded facilities—which were perhaps greater than the United States—for the cultivation of cotton. With regard to Egypt, they had had cause to regret that the supply of 450,000 bales in 1865 had fallen to 250,000 bales. The reports were more favourable this year, and probably they would have a supply of 100,000 more bales, and perhaps would be the commencement of a new era in the cotton supply from that country. In Egypt, again, the labour question was the difficulty. In Turkey, they had to regret that the spirit which once had animated the proceedings of the government was very much weakened, and the cultivation of cotton in that country was now left to parties themselves. He believed they would again have to call the attention of the government to the necessity for renewed exertions to promote cotton, and to the disirability of having the tithes and some of the government laws removed. There was only another part of the world where they had an interest in the growth of cotton—that was Peru. The items from the West Indies were not of great consideration; but in Peru they had been receiving a gradual increase of the best cotton. In that country the difficult question was that of the supply of labour; and, unfortunately, some time ago the Peruvians had been so unwise as to sally out and steal the South Sea natives to assist them in the cultivation of cotton. He was glad to say that England and France had put a stop to this. There was another point on which he would dwell, but before doing so, perhaps those present would like to hear what were his individual views as to the prospect of the increased supply of cotton. He had looked into this matter, and he found that in 1868 we received from the United States, 2,430,000 bales; from India 1,700,000 bales; Brazil, 650,000 bales; Egypt and Turkey, 300,000 bales; and the West Indies, 100,000 bales, so that we had a supply of cotton from the whole world of 5,170,000 bales. He was sorry to say that the estimated supplies this year would be less than that. This year it was estimated that from America we would receive 2,260,000 bales; from India, 1,700,000 bales; Brazil, 500,000 bales; Egypt and Turkey, 300,000 bales; and the West Indies, 100,000 the total being 4,860,000, as compared with 5,170,000 bales last year, showing an actual loss of 300,000 bales. What were their prospects for 1870? He estimated that they would receive 2,700,000 bales from America; from India, 2,000,000 bales (an increase of 300,000 bales over the previous year); Brazil, 500,000 bales; Egypt and Turkey, 400,000 bales; and West Indies, 100,000 bales. The prospective supply from the world for 1870 being 5,700,000 bales, or an increase of 800,000 on the present year. He had had sent to him some interesting tables published by a gentleman in Switzerland, which he had carefully looked over, and in the main he agreed with them. The compiler of the tables estimated that the consumption of cotton in Europe this year would be 4,500,000 bales, and the return for America at one million, thus giving 5,500,000 bales as the consumption required, and they grew 5,700,000 bales. This was, after all, a very unsatisfactory state of things; for this was the third year in which they had been dependent upon the cotton crop in the ground. What should they do if they were dependent upon the wheat crop which was in the ground. They knew that they had only from six to eight weeks' stock of cotton in the ports; and if they looked at the stock of tea, they found that they had from six to twelve months' in the ports of this country. Until they altered this state of things sufficiently to keep their stock in Liverpool, he could not see any way by which they could escape from the continued movements of the speculator. Some people said that foreigners were making very much progress, very much more than we were. He was quite willing to admit that they must expect—even with an abundant supply of cotton—a much more vigilant competition from their continental neighbours than they had met with before; but in looking over the statements of the Swiss gentleman, to whom he had referred to, he did not think the danger was so imminent as it was supposed to be. The Swiss gentleman showed that during the last year the continent had increased in its consumption of cotton, whilst in England we had gone down. That was very true; but if they took the two years before the American war and the two last years, they would find that there was not very much difference in the position in which the continent and this country were placed. It appeared that before the war the proportion of the consumption of cotton in this country was 59¼ per cent. and on the continent it was 40¾ per cent.; and during the last two years we stood at 59¾ per cent. and the continent 40¼ per cent. As far as these figures showed, they did not justify the very serious impression which some parties entertained as to our position. It was very true that America had this year increased its consumption by some few thousand bales over 1860, whilst we had never yet attained our consumption of 1860. But they must bear in mind that these figures were deceptive if they did not take into account the weight of the bales, which in 1860 averaged 429lbs., whilst last year they averaged only 354lbs.—a difference of 75lbs. per bale. They found, however, that after eight years, since the war, they were still working short time, and had never attained to the consumption of 1860. He, no doubt, could be told that in 1860 they had over-supplied the markets of the world, and that they would have had a crisis under any circumstances. He admitted that was so; but they supplied the markets in 1860 at 5½d. for the raw material, while now they were giving 1s. How was it possible that they could have a remunerative business working at 1s., when in past days they were working at 5½d. and 6d.? They had to take into account the prostrate condition of trade, and the high price of provisions—no less than sixty millions more having to be paid during the last two years than the two previous years for provisions, and no greater loss could fall on any manufacturing industry than a high price of provisions. They had also to take into account the fact that they had had to pay 2s. 6d. per lb. for cotton, and by that means a great advantage had been given to the producers of flax and wool, which would take the cotton manufacturers a long time to recover, and nothing but a low rate of cotton would enable them to compete with those producers. A number of gentlemen had lately risen up amongst them, who wished for a revival of the old days of protection. That was evidently an absurd way to remedy the distress, and he would put one idea to those gentlemen who had brought Manchester into a dubious position—if they wished to put forward their views for reciprocity, let them be honest, and make a motion that whereas the Americans had put a prohibitory duty on certain goods from this country, therefore, as a punishment to them we should put on prohibitive duties of 30 per cent. against cotton and corn. When they found a leader to bring such a motion forward he would believe in their talk; but until they did it was idle for the free-trade leaders to take any notice of it. (Applause.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

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The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

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AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

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4 do.	1/11 11/16	"
3 do.	1/11 5/8	"
2 do.	1/11 9/16	"
1 do.	1/11 1/2	"
On demand	1/11 7/16	"
On Scotland	1/11 7/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/11 7/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

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Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, PAINTED IRON HOOPS for COTTON BALES, and McCOMB'S PATENT ARROW TIES. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

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Bombay, 23rd November 1869. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

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Bombay, 24th November 1869.

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FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London :—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	" 24	"
——, Still, Niersteins Pearl	" 24	"
Moselle, Sparkling	" 24	"
——, Still, Brauneberger	" 24	"

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

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No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

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	Rs.	
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Weaseley's French Dictionary	1	4
Lessing's Werke, 6 vols	2	8
Scott's Lady of the Lake. (Photographic edition)	9	0
Nelly Brooke	1	4
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology (new edition)	9	0
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Reid's Practical Treatise on Concrete	3	0
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Ships' Log Books each	3	4
Song—Beautiful Moon of the Summer	1	0
" Grasp the Nettle	1	0
" The Mariner's Song	1	0
" Early Recollections	1	0
" Was there any harm in that?	1	0
" My heart is thine alone	1	0
" May each year bring new joys	1	0
" In absence still	1	0
" She stole my heart away	1	0
" My trust is still in thee	1	0
" Bonnie Jeannie of the Clyde	1	0
" The Light still shines beyond	1	0
Galop—Follett	1	0
" The Great Eastern	2	0
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SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments offered at 20 per cent Discount.

A Pair of Centre Pieces, Basins held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble	Rs. 30	0
Ditto Candlesticks—Marble	5	0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster	15	0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster	45	0
Marble Ass, on stand	45	0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side	25	0
Two Angels on a stand, with outspread Wings	50	0
An ornamental Table Jug. Gold and Red	20	0
A large Centre Piece—Marble	30	0
A Wafer Stand "	2	0
A large Marble Basket, with cover	10	0
A small do. do.	6	0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble	20	0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand	20	0
A pair of Plate—Marble	2	0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand	50	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Quoits, per set	12	0
Swan Quills, per bundle	5	8
Pewter Ink Stands, each from	3	0
Punchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag	3	0
Photographs of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each	0	12
Playing Cards. De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack	3	0
Sealing Wax. De La Rue's best, per lb	2	8
Mourning Stationery, per packet	2	8
Ditto 100 Envelopes	2	0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint	0	12
Ditto ditto Blue and Red Ink in bottles of all sizes		
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full Bound.		
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books.		
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard	1	4
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box	1	0
Ditto ditto "J" and "R" "	1	4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen	1	8
Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case	2	4
Cricket Bats	8	0
Letter Clips, spring of sizes each	2	8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle	2	8
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1	4
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each	3	0
Dram Flasks, each	1	0
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle	3	0
Faber's Ink and Pencil Eraser's, each	0	8
Mappin's best Cutlery, per set	40	0
Porcelain Slates, each	2	0
A Despatch Box	35	0
Draught Boards, with Men, complete	6	0

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

An English style HANSOM CAB, by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London.

A second-hand BUGGY on C Spring, with a BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, between 6 and 7 years old, 14 hands high, and believed to be thoroughly sound and a hard working animal.

This lot to be sold separately if desired.

The whole of the above being the bona fide property of Gentlemen proceeding to Europe and having no further use, can be seen by giving a few hours' previous notice.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A second-hand four-wheeled DOG CART, with reversing Sun Umbrella, well adapted for the use of Ladies.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these :—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMEYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed ex Anazi a few good solid Oakwood HARMONIUMS. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

An extensive and choice assortment of real BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, comprising, Flower Vases, Card Plates, Toilet Sets of 2 or more articles, Centre-pieces, &c.

30 per cent. discount for Cash.

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS, handsomely bound in Russia Leather, with fancy chased clasps, large and small size.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

plain and carved Meerschaum Bowl, Stem to screw on Bowl, or to be used as Cigarholders, and Tobacco Pouch in one case. Other Portable Pipes, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they have OPENED FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c., will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 "	" 2,600
6 "	" 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,

3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MADAME DE BALDIE,

MILLINER, &c.,

Begs to announce that she has removed to No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla (next door to the Bombay Hotel), where she hopes to meet with the same kind patronage and support that she has received during the past three years.

All out-station orders strictly attended to, and Ladies' own materials made up.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

H. C. FREEMAN AND Co.,

UNDERTAKERS,

SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS,

HOUSE DECORATORS, and PAINTERS.

No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Bombay, its vicinity and all outstations that they have just opened a large and first class establishment at the above address, where all orders for FUNERALS, TABLETS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and HEAD STONES of every description will be received and carefully carried out.

Messrs. H. C. Freeman and Company are fully aware of the great want felt in Bombay of moderate Undertaking, and are now prepared to furnish Funerals to suit all classes, at reduced rates, and trust that by the adoption of this system, and the efficiency of their establishment, to secure the satisfaction of all.

All orders from outstations punctually attended to, and local orders must be accompanied by written instructions.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS

at Moderate Prices for Cash,

Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, Oxford Street, London, W.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

⁂ Price Lists Post Free.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

W. B. DAVIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,

106, LEADENHALL STREET,

London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS :—The AGRA BANK, and BRANCHES.

N. B.—Sole Agents for

CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below all and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
James Helm, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A De Rothschild.
Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 1st inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay :—

4 cases muslin.
4 bales army cloth.
2 cases scarlet lady cloth.
4 do. white mull.
4 bales rugs.
4 casks hardwares.
10 cases Magenta colour.
2 do. containing paper knives, shoe horns, glove, stretchers, napkin rings, measuring tapes, leather portmanteaus, eye protectors and spectacles.
1 case plated wares, as curry dishes, dish covers, tea sets, waiters, sugar pots, &c.
1 case porcelain figures.
A few lots of furniture as tables, chairs, &c.
2 cases saddlery containing single plated harness, saddles, &c.
50 cwt. paints.
100 gallons turpentine.
200 do. linseed oil.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday next, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

200 dozen powder flasks.
1 case oval brass frames for photograph of different sizes.
20 dozen copying books.
3 cases cheese.

SALE of SHARES.

On Thursday next, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., Messrs S. Shricristnajee & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar, by order of the mortgagee Mooljee Treecumdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Muncharam Cullundass :

10 shares Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company.

Bombay, 1st Dec., 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the handsome carved furniture such as open carved chiffoniers, side board, drawing room and easy chairs, a set of camp and dining tables in six pieces, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, camp cots, glass door cup boards, dressing and washand table, glasses, circular tables, teapoys, screens, &c., &c.

Also, a case of bird cages, kerosine lamps, case of toys, dinner set for 12 persons &c., a lot of piece goods, such as shirtings, madapollams, jaconets &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of BUILDING MATERIALS at MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on Thursday, the 2nd day of December inst., at 1 P.M., at Morley Hall, Colaba, on account and risk of the concerned—

A lot of building materials consisting of rubble-stones, cut-stones, teak rafters, pick axes, shovels, ironware, scaffolding planks and other materials useful for building purposes to contractors and Builders.

TERMS OF SALE.—The goods to be taken delivery of within one day or on the day of sale, on making the payment thereof, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of purchase.

TO BE SOLD of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., by the undersigned, near the Custom House, Fort, where it now lies :—

A boat or padow named Awaized of 66 Bombay candies burthen, with sail, oars, ropes, &c., numbered 1903.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One second-hand sewing machine, by Wheeler and Wilson.

One mahogany Thurston's slate billiard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

A roomy double-seated brougham built by Thorn, strong horse and new harness, to be sold for Rs. 1,500. The above can be seen by giving 4 hours notice to the undersigned.

A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

Bombay, 1st December, 1869. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of GREY PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 2nd instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms.

70 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegantly open carved blackwood and English household furniture, best Elkington's and Mappin's plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class English mahogany boudoir grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a remarkably light English-built open carriage by Holman and Co. of Long Acre, a pair of handsome well matched high-caste Arab grey carriage horses, 15 hands high, go in single and double harness, good riding horse, a serviceable grey Australian brougham horse, a handsome bay Arab riding horse height 14-2, valuable pictures, choice plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On Monday, the 6th, and Tuesday the 7th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and elegantly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriage, horses, plants, &c., the property of Lestock Reid, Esq., the same comprises of a set of rich cut glassware, a handsome ruby cut glass dessert set, a handsome crimson and gold dinner service, a do. flowered breakfast do. do. green flowered and gilt tea do., rich plated and gilt and China dessert do., best Elkington's and Mappin's plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 6, cruet and pickle stands, a very handsome epergne with centre piece (to match), handsome wine leaf pattern centre pieces, bottle stands, tumbler and glass covers, mustard pots, oyster shells, a first-rate, English oakwood Mappin's plated chest containing a set of best Electro-plated spoons and forks for 12, and cutlery for 24 persons with buck horn handles, a choice and artistically designed best Elkington's plated three-light candelabras with ground glass lotus shades, handsomely open carved blackwood furniture (made to order), such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces with round ends, a do. camp do. in two pieces, side board, dumb waiters, dining room, arm and without arm chairs, screens, handsome bronze table argand lamps with figures, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, a handsome oblong ottoman, a handsome English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consists of 1 sofa, 6 drawing-room chairs, and 2 easy chairs with green lute, an elegant walnutwood centre ottoman, handsome plated single, double, and five-lights hanging argand lamps, teapoys, handsome tripod tea stands, a very handsome pier glass in rich gilt frame, a first-rate full-toned English mahogany Boudoir ground piano by Broadwood and Sons, bronze figures, parian vases, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, a large almira in 3 pieces, Punjab easy chairs, towel horses, dispense articles, choice plants, a garden engine, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A remarkable light English-built open carriage, by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.

A pair of handsome well-matched grey carriage horses, and a set of English plated mounted carriage harness.

A handsome grey Australian brougham horse.

A ditto bay Arab riding horse height 14-2.

Sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by public auction under the power contained in a mortgage deed held by the Agra Bank Limited on the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, at their rooms in Forbes Street, Bombay, all that piece or parcel of ground containing four thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, and situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls at Mazagon in the Registration sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455 together with the messuage or tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the Musjid, Bunder Road, on or towards the west by the property now or late belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, on or toward the north by the road leading by the side of the Baboolla Tank from the Bhindy Bazar Road, and on or towards the south by the property now or lately belonging to Mrs. Tadman, all of which said premises are surrounded by a wall.

The above property is well deserving the attention of persons seeking an investment.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bennet & Co., or to Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors, Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Byculla in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on the east side of a public passage leading to the road called Byculla Parell road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 252, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two and six-ninth square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Soonabai widow, on or towards the west by a public passage, and on or towards the north by the batty ground of Shapoorjee Capparwalla, and on or towards the south by the batty fields of Domingo Souza.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 1st December, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TEAK BEAMS and SCANTLINGS.

This day, Wednesday, the 1st Dec., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the shipper.

200 very superior teak beams, from 25 to 60 feet in length.

ALSO, a large quantity of teak scantlings of different sizes in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of COPPER SHEATHING.

This day, Wednesday, the 1st December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, on account and risk of Mr. Narrondass Jewandass, in the godown No. 8, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

30 cases copper sheathing.

N.B.—For specifications &c. apply to the undersigned.

COFFEE ESTATES.

On Wednesday, the 8th December, at the hour of 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms, the following very eligible agricultural investments :—

Firstly—All that well-known coffee estate called the "Pandurang" estate, situated in the coffee district of north Wynaad, brought forward to a high state of cultivation and well worthy the attention of experienced planters.

This estate, extending over an area of about 350 acres, and of which about 150 are planted, is splendidly situated in the Chitangerry Forest, Malabar, and is bounded as follows :—on the north by Rasselas Estate, on the south by Government land, on the east by the Reading and Alton Estates and Government land, and on the west by the Richlieu Estate.

ALSO,

Secondly—All that equally desirable or, if any thing, it may be considered somewhat better property, situated in the neighbourhood of the foregoing called the "Cama Estate."

This estate consists of about 400 acres of land more or less of which about 150 are under cultivation. It is situated in the Tinnevelly Forest, Malabar, and about 9 miles from Manantoddy, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the Bungerry Estate, on the west by Government land, on the north by the Bungerry Mountains, and on the south by Government and other lands.

ALSO,

Thirdly—A tract of vacant leasehold land in the district of Tirhoot, containing 1,500 acres more or less, and bounded as follows : on the east, west, north and south by properties known by the names of Ooran Paira, Codamna Cumbalum and Cota Parum, Linga Culloo and Cullary Paira, respectively.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the administrators of the Estate of the late Jehangeerjee Shapoorjee Lalla, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ramjee Wagowjee Golay the mortgagor, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will, unless previously disposed of by private contract, sell by public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1869, at 4 P.M., under and by virtue of the power of sale given by an indenture of mortgage, dated 20th November, 1866, made between the said Ramjee Wagowjee Golay of the one part, and the said Jehanghierjee Shapoorjee Lalla of the other part, the undermentioned landed properties, viz. :—

Firstly—All that piece of Foras land, situate on the south-west side of the Byculla New Foras Road admeasuring 7,289 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's No. 194 and numbered 352 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map and Assessment Book and bounded on the east by the Government drain, on the west by the property of Ramchunder Kerojee, on the north by the property of Suckeena Bebee, and on the south by the Kamatee charitable place, and which piece of land was formerly in the occupation of Cannoo Gunny Gowlee and others, and at the date of the execution of the aforesaid mortgage in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee; and

Secondly—All that piece of Foras land, situate on the south-east side of the Byculla New Foras Road, admeasuring 4,319 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's No. 292, and numbered 354 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map and Assessment Book and bounded on the east by the New Foras Road to Worlee, on the west by the property of Ramchunder Kerojee aforesaid, on the north by the property of Ramchunder Kerojee, and on the south by the property of Suckeena Bebee aforesaid, and which piece of land was formerly in the occupation of Atmaram Narayen and others, and at the date of the execution of the aforesaid mortgage in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new English dog-cart in perfect order, with everything complete, and a set of English harness.

The property of an Officer.

A grey Arab charger, stands 14-2, age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker; goes also in harness.

THE CORRECT ROTTEN ROW BUILD.

A PETERS & SONS' West-end SOCIABLE BAROUCHE, though used, it is no way injured, and is to be sold at half its value.

A good light serviceable miniature brougham in excellent condition. Price Rs. 550.

Very superior PALE BRANDY, by Gates & Co., in one dozen cases, price Rs. 18 only to ensure speedy sale; sample bottles can be had on application.

Bombay, 1st December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Throughout all classes of society the human frame is exposed to many and varied dangers. Disorder or disease will occasionally attack the most cautious, though all have it in their power to forearm themselves securely with these noted Pills against the ever impending battle. In the intermediate seasons, when great vicissitudes of temperature take place, a dose or two of Holloway's regulating Pills will counteract their injurious tendency, and spare many the sacrifice of health. No other combination of drugs can produce such alterative, aperient, and tonic effects as are daily felt and attested by thousands who have resorted to this invaluable medicine, and gained a complete cure after their maladies seemed past the reach of medical skill.

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